A HEART-RENDING CRY
AT
WEST END
CINEMA.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913

WEST END
CINEMA
THE COOLEST & THE MOST COMFORTABLE THEATRE IN BOMBAY.

VOL. V NO. 100 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, APRIL 27, 1917. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co. will be despatched to London at frequent intervals calling at Aden, Portsaid, and Marseilles. Steamers will also be despatched to Australia and to the Straits, China and Japan.

The BRITISH INDIA Co. will despatch Mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf, and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

HOLIDAY TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

In view of the difficulties now attendant on passages to Europe, the P. and O. Company beg to announce that arrangements have been made to introduce special six months' Holiday Return Tickets to Australia and New Zealand. Many of the P. and O. Company's outward and homeward Australian Mail steamers will call at Bombay during the next few months and they will have ample room for any passengers desirous of visiting Australasia.

Six months' Holiday Return Tickets.

	1st Saloon Rs.	2nd Saloon. Rs.
To Melbourne	630	450
To Sydney	690	480
To New Zealand (Auckland and Wellington)	870	660
24 Months' Return Tickets.		
To Melbourne	900	675
To Sydney	945	720
To New Zealand	1,080	855

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE PERSIAN GULF S. N. CO., LTD.

Steamers are despatched at regular intervals to Persian Gulf and Red Sea Ports.

1st and 2nd class passengers' accommodation. Deck passengers also carried.

For further particulars regarding fares, names of steamers and dates of departure of the above vessels will be furnished on application to—

HAJI SULTANALI SHUSHTARY & Co.,
Agents,
16, Rampart Row.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1870.

No. 273, Hornby Road, near Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital over Two Lak's.

Investments in Government and approved Securities only.

Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.

The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates Mortality Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate Liberal Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GANJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE
GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY.
Prof. JAME'S
Electro Tonic Pearls.

These Pills positively cure sleeplessness, failing memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclination for work, study or business, general debility and all results of over work and dissipation. In cases of premature old age, involuntary discharges and weariness after slight effort these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost a miraculous cure.

Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls Re. 1-4-0
" 40 " " 2-8-0
V. P. Charges annas four extra.
SOLE AGENTS:
THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL Co., Market, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING

NIPPON-YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

To Japan, etc.

For Sailings and Freight apply to

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.

Alice Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 128 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 819,057.

Steamers will be despatched at regular intervals to Japan via Singapore and Hong-Kong.

For freight and other particulars regarding sailing, etc., please apply to the Undersigned.

M. UCHIYAMA,
Agent
Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

MATHERAN MONSTER LUCKY BAG.

MAY 1917.

IN AID OF THE WOMEN'S BRANCH OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY WAR AND RELIEF FUND.

Organised by

MRS. KHAREGHAT.

One Prize to every ten tickets.

TICKETS Re. 1.

Send all you have for the great Lucky Bag. All gifts will be most acceptable. Nothing is too big, nothing is too small.

Some very valuable gifts have already been received including small pearl necklaces, ear-drops, rings, statuetts, plated ware, furniture and others too numerous to mention.

Tickets are obtainable from

Mrs. N. F. Servai, Hughes Road.
Miss Framjee Mehta, New Queen's Road.
Mrs. J. M. Cursetjee, 162, Hornby Road.

All gifts for the Lucky Bag should be sent to

Mrs. J. M. Cursetjee 162, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Messrs. Kemp & Co. have very kindly consented to do all the packing free of charge.

BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital Authorized	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	16,33,439	15	5
Reserve Funds	11,37,432	8	

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches:

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

NAND LAL PURI,
Manager.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,250,000

Head Office:
25, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombassa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisuma
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Daressalam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

are granted on the Head Office and Branches, in India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches, of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custod realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1889.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 21,300,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalne)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Fengtien	Sydney
Harbin	(Mukden)	(Australia)
Hongkong	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tientsin
Kobe	New York	Tokyo
Los Angeles (Cal. U.S.A.)	Osaka	Tsingtau
Liaoyang	Pekin	Tsinanfu
	Singapore	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for One year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

EVERY description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1900.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 10,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE.
Mandvi Branch and Sandhurst Road Branch.
SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

E. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

INSURANCE

EMPIRE OF INDIA

LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.

Funds exceed	Rs. 1,20,00,000
Claims paid exceed	Rs. 36,00,000
Annual Income exceeds	Rs. 25,00,000

All classes of Life Assurance Transacted.

Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co.,
Managers.

THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.

Offers world-wide policies on most liberal terms.

Security unquestioned.

Energetic Agents wanted:—To represent the Company throughout the Deccan

For prospectus, etc., please apply to

B. RAMCHANDRA & Co.
General Agents,
42, Medows Street, BOMBAY.

THE
ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE
ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

INDIA'S
Model Life Assurance Company.

FUNDS OVER	CLAIMS PAID OVER
Rs. 5,50,00,000	Rs. 5,00,00,000

The Question of the Moment

Have you made adequate and secure provision for your wife and family or for old age? If not, effect a Policy with the "ORIENTAL" without a further moment's delay.

Low Premiums. Absolute Security.
Liberal Conditions.

Full particulars and forms on application.

R. PATERSON BROWN.
Manager.

Oriental Buildings, BOMBAY.

HOTELS

The House that works for a
REPUTATION
ONLY.
A. VIANELLI,
Chowpatty, BOMBAY.

THE EVER POPULAR
EMPRESS HOTEL
NASIK ROAD
DEOLALI.
MODERATE CHARGES
FAMOUS FOR CUISINE
SPACIOUS GYMKHANA.

PARISIAN DAIRY CO., Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, for high class Table Butter, Rich Cream and Milk.

SALE BY AUCTION

CRAWFORD & CO.'S SALES.

SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD (SPECIALLY MADE TO ORDER) FURNITURE ETC., OF MAJOR R. R. HILL, G. S. O., AND OTHERS.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Handsome Teakwood and Blackwood Plain and Carved Household (specially made to order) Furniture by Well-known Makers, Sweet-toned Solid Mahoganized Cottage Piano, Chubb's Safe, Plateware, by Reed and Barton, Glassware, Crockery, etc.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on SUNDAY, the 29th day of April, 1917, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at No. 7, Queen's Road, very valuable and handsome household specially made to order furniture by well-known makers, consisting of dining table, strong made and handsome dining chairs, dumbwaiter, meatsafe, dinner wagon, drawing room suite of sofas and chairs in 10 pieces, blackwood and carved handsome sofas, mirror door single and ouble almyrahs, chest of drawers, clothes hanging and gown presses, wardrobes, sideboards with mirror back, corner cabinets, clothes baskets, revolving book case, Chesterfield sofa and easy chairs, teakwood and blackwood arm and without arm chairs, rocking chairs, reclining sofas, dressing and writing tables, marble top centre tables, fancy teapoys, hatstands, selected artistic cabinets, teakwood arm chairs, hall and table lamps, electric lamps, flower vases, China jars, sweet toned full compass solid mahoganized English cottage piano and settee, hornless pathephone with records, hall mark solid silver centre pieces, piano, English table clock, chiming ¼ and ½ hour, rich engravings and pictures having subjects such as "Catching the Tarter," "Here is Dady," "After Waterloo," etc., selected seasonwood bed room furniture, soil linen baskets, bentwood chairs, Curzon chairs, solid brass bird cages, antique brassware, microscope, Chubb's safe, wash-hand table palm stands, blackwood chiffoniers, jardineers, cane chairs, matting, Durrie and Persian carpets, English ice-box with refrigerator table ornaments, rich platedware by Reed and Barton, glassware, crockeryware, cooking utensils, etc., etc.

The property of Major R. R. Hill, G.S.O., and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

N.B.—Collectors of nice and handsome pieces of household furniture are specially afforded this opportunity to secure the abovementioned pieces as rare sales are held at the aristocratic locality of Marine Lines.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO MILL AND FACTORY OWNERS TO BUILD FACTORIES.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AND PIECES OF LAND AT DHARAVI (MAHIM.)

Under instructions from Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madon Solicitors for Messrs. Karmalibhoy Abdulla and Goolam Hoosainbhoy Bandealy Somji, the Receivers appointed in H. C. Suit No. 88 of 1910 in the estate of the late Khoja Hassombhoy Dharsey, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 28th day of April, 1917, at the times and places mentioned against the lots, the following properties.

LOT NO. 1: AT 3-30 P.M. (S.T.) ON PREMISES.

PARTICULARS:—All that piece or parcel of Government Toka land or ground together with all the tenements standing thereon situate at Dharawi, admeasuring 4,935 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 20, 17 and 39, Collector's new Nos. B-16795, A15792, and 15827 and new No. 1A, 2A-312 and 2-305 and by the Collector of assessment under "G" Ward No. 6300 (1) 6300 (2) Street No. 189 and A-189 and bounded on the North partly by the property of Mahomed Aba and partly by that of the late Hassam Dharsi, on the South partly by the property of Govind Raja and partly by a public passage, on the East by the private passage and on the West partly by the Dharavi Road and partly by the property of Govind Raja.

LOT NO. 2: AT 4 P.M. (S.T.) ON THE PREMISES.

PARTICULARS:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground falling partly under Foras and partly under Toka Tenures, situate at Dharavi, admeasuring 1775 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 230, Collector's new No. A-13036 and New Survey No. 1-294, 1, 2, 3-295 (parts), and bounded on the North by the property of Pir Mahomed Hassum on the South by the Dharavi Road, on the East by the property of Pir Mahomed Hassam and on the West by the property of Sale Mahomed Dharamsi.

LOT NO. 3: AT 4-15 P.M. (S.T.) ON THE PREMISES.

PARTICULARS:—All that piece or parcel of Toka land or ground situate at Dharavi admeasuring 920 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. nil, Collector's new No. D-15761, 15783, 15756, new Survey No. 4-5-7-306 and bounded on the North and South by the properties of the late Hassum Dharsi, on the East partly by the property of Abdul Kadur Haji Esmail Gulmahomed and partly by a public passage and on the West by the property of Hasum Dharsi.

LOT NO. 4: AT 4-30 P.M. (S.T.) ON THE PREMISES.

PARTICULARS:—All that vacant piece or parcel of Toka land or ground situate at Dharavi admeasuring 659 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. nil, Collector's new No. 15756 and new Survey No. 2-304 and bounded on the North partly by the property of Sale Mahomed Dharamsey and partly by that of Sale Mahomed Khatri, on the South and West by the property of Dharma Umaji and on the East by the property of Adamji Pirbhai.

LOT NO. 5: AT 4-45 P.M. (S.T.) ON THE PREMISES.

PARTICULARS:—All that piece or parcel of Toka land or ground situate at Dharavi admeasuring 419 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 5, Collector's new No. F-15761 and new Survey No. 23-299 and bounded on thhe North, East and West by the lands of the late Hassum Dharsi and on the South by the lands of Abdul Kadar Haji Esmail Gulmahomed.

LOT NO. 6: AT 5 P.M. (S.T.) ON THE PREMISES.

PARTICULARS:—All that piece or parcel of Toka land or ground situate at Dharavi admeasuring 149 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 3, Collector's new No. C1-15755 and new Survey No. 14-299 and bounded on the North by the property of the late Hassam Dharsey, and on the South, East and West by the properties of Abdul Kadar Haji Esmail Gulmahomed.

For further particulars and printed copies of conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madon Solicitors for the Receivers at their office in Bell Lane, Fort or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 27th April, 1917.

BENNETT & CO.

NO 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

Auction Sale of Serviceable and Unserviceable Municipal Stores.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 27th instant at 2 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction at Bellasis Bridge Pipe Depot Tardeo:—

A large lot of serviceable and unserviceable stores consisting of pick axes, empty bottles, grinding stores, empty casks and drums, galvanized buckets, time piece, corrugated sheets, galvanized pipe and fittings, rubber lined canvas hose, empty jars, lamps of sorts, woodden pieces, iron and steel articles, steel pipes, powras, vent shafts cast iron and wrought iron scrap brass and copper scrap, canvas scrap lead scrap leather and rubber scrap rope, W. I. tank, empty kerosine oil tins, cement, gunny bags etc., etc.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co, will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods etc.

By order of the concerned.
One woollen shawl.

AT 2 P.M. (S. T.)

1 second hand rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.

1 second hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram.

1 Bay Waler horse, 15 hands, going in single and double harness.

1 30 H.-P., 4 cylinder, 8 seated motor omnibus, in working order.

The property of a Native Chief—

1 strong glass-fronted open sided rubber-tyred brougham in good condition.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT PURBHADEVI ROAD.

On WEDNESDAY, the 9th proximo, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagee Mr. Meheralli Mahomed Fakira and on account and risk of the mortgagors Jaroo Soonder and Kashinath Manock Petell the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house, situate lying and being at Purbhadevi Road, outside the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement four thousand two hundred and seventy-five square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 473 and New No. 4278, Old Survey No. 598 and New Survey No. 1/1706 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Bombay Municipality under G Ward No. 2953(1) Street No. 418 and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the East partly by the property of Sameria of Nossa S. De Carino and partly by the property of Tarabai widow of Rambhav Harboo Damjee, on the West partly by the property of Abdool Hoosein Jeevabhoy and partly by the property of Mary Catherine Lius, on the North by the property of Damjee and Juggannath L. Mahtree and on the South by a passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne & Co., Solicitors, or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.,
Bombay, 27th April, 1917.

J. S. MODY & CO.

20, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE ON SATURDAY, THE 28TH APRIL, 1917, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

On SATURDAY, the 28th day of April, 1917, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 3 Grant's Buildings, Middle Colaba, very valuable teak and blackwood household furniture, comprising sliding dining table, arm and armless chairs, sideboard, dinner waggon, dumbwaiters, meat safes, rich glass and porcelainware, marble top tables, fancy teapoys, tapestry lined drawing room suite, handsome cabinets, corner cabinets, table ornaments, iron bedsteads, almyrahs, clothes and gown presses, book stands, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, table lamps, etc., etc.

The property of J. W. Duffield, of Bombay, Supply and Transport Corps and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 27th April, 1917.

K. A. READYMONEY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

Green Street, opposite Bank of Bombay.

AUCTION SALE THIS DAY FRIDAY THE 27TH INSTANT AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

Auction sale of valuable household and office furniture and jewellery set with diamond rubies, emeralds and pearls etc.

Messrs. K. A. Readymoney and Co., Auctioneers will sell by public auction THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 27th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their Auction Rooms at Green Street, opposite Bank of Bombay, the following furniture etc.

Such as drawing room suites in five pieces, single and double glass door almirahs, sliding and square dining tables, chested drawers, revolving book cases, washing tables, marble top octagon and round tables, screens, dirty clothes baskets, writing tables, book stands, chairs with arms and without arms, cane easy chairs, cane low chairs, leather lined sofas reclining, sofas, tile top teapoys, folding plain wodden teapoys, watches etc.

Valuable jewellery containing brilliant diamond rose, nose rings, collar buttons, pearl toran mala, raifuls, bangles, coodajodi, etc.

Property on view.

K. A. READYMONEY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 27th April, 1917.

SPECIAL SHORT PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS, ETC.

"Wanted," "To Be Let," and "For Sale" Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business are charged at the following rates, which must be prepaid:—

Advertisements not exceeding four lines (24 words), Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words), or part of a line, 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisements are not received after 6 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2-0-0 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch. Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Four annas per line, or Rs. 2 per inch. Minimum space three lines. No display allowed.

Educational Announcements.—Six annas per line or Rs. 3 per inch. Minimum charge Re. 1-8.

All advertisements are payable strictly in advance.

Special contract rates for advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGING-DIRECTOR,
"Bombay Chronicle" Office,
No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Local ..... Rs. 30 per annum.
Up-Country ..... Rs. 35 per annum.

Half-yearly, quarterly or monthly in proportion. Payable in advance.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

JOB PRINTING.—Send any orders you wish to be executed promptly and to your satisfaction to the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS, 3 Medows Street, Fort.

MOTOR VEHICLES.

WANTED—MOTOR CARS for Prompt. Reliable, and High Class Repair at lowest rate under personal supervision of our expert Automobile Engineer from London. Guarantee entire satisfaction. Motor Cars for sale and for hire. PATENT PNEUMATIC BLOCKS TYRES & MOTOR TRANSPORT Co., Ltd., Hughes Road, Chawpatty, Bombay. B

MISCELLANEOUS

DR. CARR, D.D.S., Dental Surgeon may be personally consulted at 107, Esplanade Road, Bombay. Moderate fees. 7927

A DENTAL SURGEON in Bombay has a vacancy for a pupil to learn Dentistry. For premium and particulars apply to Box No. 744, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7926

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A STORE CLERK to work in an iron-foundry. Experienced men need apply only to Box No. 741, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7918

WANTED GRADUATES for Esplanade High School. Starting salary Rs. 70 for fresh graduate. Higher salary according to qualifications and experience. Apply personally to THE PRINCIPAL. 7917

WANTED—An ASSISTANT EDITOR for the "New Times" a new English daily at Karachi under Indian management and editorial control. Pay Rs. 150—250. Apply to—

THE EDITOR,
7895 The "New Times" KARACHI.

WANTED—TWO SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS, one senior for two years, pay according to qualifications, another junior for one and a half year, Pay Rs. 40 house-rent Rs. 5. Applications should reach upto 1st May with copies of certificates which are not to be returned.

DIWAN,
7770 Banswara State, Rajputana.

WANTED

WANTED—SECOND-HAND LANCASHIRE BOILER 24 ft. by 8½ ft. 125 or 150 lbs. pressure must be in good condition. Apply giving full particulars to Box No. 737, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7887

WANTED—AGENTS for the SALE OF "THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE" in the principal cities of India. For terms communicate with the MANAGING-DIRECTOR, Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., 3, Medows Street Fort, Bombay.

FRENCH INSTITUTE.
Thoburn House, Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

Public Classes, 2 hours a week, Rs. 8 per month.

PRIVATE LESSONS by a lady member of the staff, at pupil's house if desired. Lessons by CORRESPONDENCE. TRANSLATIONS. Very MODERATE charges.
ALL FEES payable in ADVANCE.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—A slightly used CHARRON CAR, 12 model, 4 cylinder, 5 seater, torpedo body, new hood, new paint, tyres, lamps etc., complete. Apply to Box No. 740, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle". 7903

FOR SALE—One WESTINGHOUSE D. C. shunt wound 15 B. H. P. 460 volts 1100 R. P. M. complete with shunt regulator and pulley. Apply to Box No. 15, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 1884

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—12 H. P. TORPEDO BODY ENGLISH CAR in excellent running order. Write to Box No. 742, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7921

ONE INDIAN MOTORCYCLE with sidecar, electric lamp, and equipment. Speedometer, carefully used enamelled respectable blue (not red) Rs. 1,600 net. For particulars apply to Box No. 743, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7922

TO BE LET

TO LET—From 1st May furnished or unfurnished portion of flat on the third floor having two commodious rooms, a bath room, verenda and a separate kitchen facing the Apollo Bunder. Excellent Sea View. Apply MANAGER, WATSON'S ANNEXE. 7916

PUBLIC NOTICES

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

NOTICE TO STORES CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of stores for three years ending 31st March, 1920.

Schedule of quantities, Terms of Contract, and Form of Tender can be obtained at the Office of the Undersigned free of charge.

Rs. 100 will have to be deposited with the Tender.

Tenders in sealed covers must reach the Undersigned not later than 2 p.m. (S.T.), on MONDAY, the 21st May, 1917.

D. E. WACHA,
Honorary Secretary.
V. J. Technical Institute.
Byculla, Bombay. 7920

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to one p.m., (Bombay Time) on MONDAY the 7th day of May, 1917, for the supply of S. W. pipes and fittings of English or Indian make.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive free of charge by the undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. The Tenders delivered to officers other than the Chief Accountant of the Municipality or the Commissioner will not be considered.

4. It is particularly requested that any firm tendering for the Contract should intimate while submitting the Tender the name of the partners constituting the firm.

5. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 300 to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender, or of refusal to sign the Contract.

6. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the Contract amount will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

7. If the successful Tender pays contract deposit in G. P. Papers of 4 per cent or 3½ per cent he shall have to pay 15 per cent. or 30 per cent. extra.

8. The Municipal Commissioner reserves the right to select one or more items from any without reference to other items in the same Tender and the successful tenderer will be required to supply the same at the rate tendered.

9. The Commissioner also reserves the right to split up the quantities under each item amongst two or more Tenders.

10. The rates must be carefully entered by the intending tenderers and no variation or alteration therein will be allowed by the Commissioner on any account after the Tenders are opened.

11. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
E. J. HALE,
Storekeeper,
Municipality.

Storekeeper's Office,
Chinchpokli, 25th April, 1917. 7930

BARODA STATE RAILWAYS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to the 10th May, 1917, for the supply of the following teak-wood sleepers.

				No. required.
12ft.—0in.	by	10in.	by 5in.	67
10ft.—6in.	by	10in.	by 5in.	67
10ft.—0in.	by	10in.	by 5in.	67
9ft.—6in.	by	10in.	by 5in.	67
9ft.—0in.	by	10in.	by 5in.	83
8ft.—6in.	by	10in.	by 5in.	99
8ft.—0in.	by	10in.	by 5in.	99
7ft.—6in.	by	10in.	by 5in.	114
7ft.—0in.	by	10in.	by 5in.	145
6ft.—6in.	by	10in.	by 5in.	145

The sleepers to be from Moulmein, Malabar, Bulsad, Chanda and other approved forests cut square and true to dimensions from well matured trees and free from cracks, knots and other defects. A sample piece (about 2ft. 0in. by 10in. by 5in) of the timber tendered for, must be sent with the tender and the tenderer will have to supply a sample full sleeper if called on to do so.

The rate quoted should be per c.ft. F.O.R. at the nearest Railway Station.

The date and place of supply and for inspection must be stated in the tender.

No consideration will be given to any tender received later than 10th May next or that is sent without the sample piece required and in which, the date and place of delivery is not distinctly stated.

E. WALROND BRYANT,
M. I. C. E.,
Engineer-in-Chief,
For Railways and Communications.
7909

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. "YETORODU MARU" having arrived on the 26th instant from Japan via Singapore, the Consignees of her Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of dispatch. Captain J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for Claims are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII 1913 AND IN THE MATTER OF THE BHUPENDRA FLOUR MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED ..... In Liquidation.

NOTICE UNDER SECTION 217.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a General Meeting of the Shareholders of the abovenamed Company will be held in the Bharat Buildings Room No. 28, on the 7th June 1917, at 5 p.m., for the purpose of receiving the Liquidators final account and report of the winding up, and of hearing any explanation thereat.

D. N. GANGOOLI,
Liquidator.
Lahore, 22nd April, 1917. 7924

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

(CENTRAL TECHNOLOGICAL INSTITUTE, BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.)

THE INSTITUTE will RE-OPEN and new classes will be formed on MONDAY, the 25th June, 1917.

The courses of instructions are:—(1) Mechanical Engineering, (2) Electrical Engineering, (3) Textile Manufacture, (4) Technical Chemistry including special training in (a) Oil extraction, purification, deodorisation, etc., (b) the manufacture of soaps and candles, (c) the manufacture of paints and varnishes, (d) foods and drugs analysis, (e) Textile and Tinctorial Chemistry, and (5) Sanitary Engineering and Plumbing. Each course covers a period of four years.

Full Technological Certificates, Scholarships, Prizes, Gold Medal and Licentiate Diplomas are awarded on the results of the Annual Examinations.

Candidates for admission must apply in writing to the Principal on or before Tuesday, June 5th, stating the courses of instruction they desire to take. No candidate will be allowed to take more than one course at a time.

All applicants will be examined on the 20th June, 1917, at the Institute and only those who stand highest in the list of successful candidates to the number of available vacancies will be admitted. The examination will commence at 10 a.m. (S. T.) and will be conducted in English. The following are the subjects of the examination:—

(a) English Composition...A short Essay.
(b) Drawing Copying from the Blackboard.
(c) Arithmetic ..... as at Matriculation.
(d) Algebra ..... as at Matriculation.
(e) Natural Science, Chemistry as at Matriculation.

The following are the number of available vacancies:—

(1)	Mechanical Engineering	20
(2)	Electrical Engineering	20
(3)	Textile Manufacture	30
(4)	Technical Chemistry	20
(5)	Sanitary Engineering and Plumbing	20

Candidates who have passed the Intermediate Examination of any University will be exempted from this examination.

Further particulars can be obtained from the Calendar of the Institute which will be forwarded on receipt of twelve annas or per V.P.P. for thirteen annas on applying to the Principal.

D. E. WACHA,
7919 Honorary Secretary.

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

WITH REFERENCE to the Notice published in the "Bombay Chronicle" of the 24th April 1917, and in the "Bombay Samachar" of the 25th April 1917, under the signature of Messrs MANSUKHLAL HIRALAL MEHTA and Co., as attorneys for Bai MANECKBAI, widow of Mr. Tulsidas Kanji, we have been instructed by our clients Messrs. KALLIANJI KANJI, RAMDAS KANJI and NARANDAS KANJI to inform the public that the piece goods business formerly carried on under the name of Tulsidas Kanji and now carried on under the name of "Tulsidas Kanji and Company" and "Tulsidas Kanji & Sons," in Moolji Jetha Market belongs to the joint family consisting of our clients the said Messrs. Kallianji Kanji, Ramdas Kanji and Narandas Kanji, and the three minor sons of Mr. Tulsidas Kanji Mr. Ravji Premji Dalal, the maternal grand-father of the said minor sons has been wrongfully intermeddling with the said joint family business. The public are therefore warned against dealing with the said Mr. Ravji Premji Dalal, on account of the said firm and whoever will do so, will do it at his own risk and peril and the said firm shall not be responsible for the same.

Dated this 26th day of April, 1917.

SOONDERDAS & Co.,
Attorneys for Messrs. Kallianji Kanji, Ramdas Kanji and Narandas Kanji.
7925

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration to the property and credits of MANJI DEWSEY, late of Bombay Gujar Sutar Hindu Inhabitant, Building Contractor ..... Deceased.

JIVRAM MOWJI, of Bombay Gujar Sutar Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Matunga, outside the Fort, one of the surviving members of a joint Hindu family of which the deceased was a coparcenor. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Nineteenth day of April in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seventeen and in the seventh year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court of Bombay.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,
The 23rd day of April, 1917.
Messrs. JAMSEDJI RUSTOMJI & DEVIDAS,
7926 Petitioner's Attorneys.

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. MATHRADAS GOCULDAS, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim against or interest in the said property or any part thereof, of whatsoever kind or nature are therefore hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned, attorneys for the Purchaser, at their office in Mercantile Bank Buildings, 52, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof. In default the sale will be completed without reference to the claims, if any, of which no notice shall have been received, and all such claims if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government Leasehold land with the messuage tenement, dwelling house, stables and outhouses standing thereon situate at the Waudby Road, and containing by admeasurement 1360 5/18 square yards or thereabouts (including 311 7/18 square yards of garden ground) and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. 16870 and New Survey No. 10/8463 and assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 3481 (1-2) Street Nos. 47 and 47A and bounded on or towards the North-west by the said Waudby Road, on or towards the South-west by the property now or formerly of Ramjee Madha, on or towards the North-east by the building known as the Gaiety Theatre and on or towards the South-east by the Marzban Road.

Dated the 26th day of April, 1917.

PAYNE & CO.,
7929 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai AIMAI, wife of MERWANJI MUNCHERJI KAMA, has contracted to sell the immoveable property hereinafter described to our client. Lakhmidas Gokaldas Dossa. All persons having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof either by way of inheritance, sale, exchange, mortgage, charge, gift, trust, ownership, possession, lease, easement or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 50, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to or irrespective of such claim and such claim will be considered null and void and to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenement, bungalow or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Gundavli, Taluka Salsette, District Thana, containing by admeasurement 13,992) thirteen thousand nine hundred and ninety-two square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Thana, bearing Survey Nos. 53—54—76—77—92—79 and bounded as follows: That is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Nusserwanji Karani, on or towards the West partly by the property of Jivandas Parbhudas Kothari, on or towards the North by the property of Inas Caetan Fernandez and on or towards the South by the Coorla Vesava Road, which said premises are now in the occupation of the Vendor.

Dated this 26th day of April, 1917.

BHIMJI & Co.,
7923 Purchaser's Attorneys.

SALE BY AUCTION

MESSRS. MEHTA & Co.

On Government & G. I. P. Railway Lists, No. 53, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay. Telephone No. 1285

AUCTION SALE OF ANNILINE SALT.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 27th instant, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA and Co. are instructed by the parties concerned to sell at their offices by Public Auction:—

3 casks each about 600 lbs. Anniline Salt.

AUCTION SALE OF 50 ROLLS SUPERIOR QUALITY GENUINE ENGLISH MAKE CARRIAGE RUBBER-TYRING.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 27th instant, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA and Co. are instructed by the office concerned, to sell at their offices by Public Auction:—

50 rolls superior quality genuine English Make carriage rubber tyring each 40 to 42 feet.

The above rolls will be sold in lots to suit purchaser.

AUCTION SALE OF ENGLISH LEATHER BELTINGS.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 27th instant, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA and Co. are instructed by the office concerned, to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms.

18 rolls best English leather beltings of Peacock, Ormerod and Buffalo Brand.

The above rolls are on view.

AUCTION SALE ON FRIDAY, THE 27TH INSTANT, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

A Very Good Opportunity to Secure White Enamelled Household Furniture, Cottage Piano by C. Otto Pianoforte Co.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 27th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by public auction at their Rooms, the very valuable and specially selected made-to-order and white enamelled and rich household furniture such as very rich English made Louis Pattern Mahoganised, silver cabinet, rich decoration painted dressing, and washing tables, rich cloth, and gown presses, dressing chests of drawers, rich cheval glass, rich mirror, sideboards, dinner waggons, rich artistic cabinets, sweet-toned solid iron framed full compass ebonised grand cottage piano by C. Otto Pianoforte Co. imported by T. C. Pennington, revolving roll top office table, rich ornaments, rich hand-painted pictures, etc., etc., the property of an European Officer of the G. I. P. Railway and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF BRAND NEW "TOSH" SAFES

AUCTION SALE of Really High Class Fire and Burglar Resisting Bent Iron "Tosh" Safes, Fitted with "Tosh Special 8 Lever Locks," and Secret Contrivanced Drawers.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 27th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will under instructions from Messrs. Tosh & Co., sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms their well-known Brand New "Tosh" Safes consisting of the following very high class Fire and Burglar Resisting Bent Iron Safes fitted with "Tosh Special 8 Lever Locks" and secret contrivanced Sovereign Box and Voucher Drawer:—

1 Iron Safe, 44 by 26 by 24.
1 Iron Safe, 42 by 25 by 24
1 Iron Safe, 38 by 24 by 24.
1 Iron Safe, 36 by 24 by 24
1 Iron Safe, 30 by 24 by 23.
1 Iron Safe, 28 by 22 by 22
1 Iron Safe, 28 by 22 by 21
1 Iron Safe, 26 by 20 by 17.
1 Iron Safe, 22 by 18 by 18.
1 Iron Safe, 18 by 15 by 15.
1 Iron Safe, 15 by 12 by 12.

SALE BY AUCTION

MEHTA & Co.—(Contd.)

The above Safes are on view.

NOTE:—"Tosh" Safes are used for safeguarding very valuable articles.

AUCTION SALE OF 33 CASES WHITE NENSOOKS.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 28th instant at 3 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by public auction at Ganeshwadi, Mulji Jetha Market by order of Thucker Dwarkadas Gordhandas and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Sha Narotam Motichand.

16 cases each about 150 pieces White Nensooks No. 7373 18 yards.

17 cases each about 150 pieces White Nensooks No. 8383 18 yards.

AUCTION SALE OF 19 CASES FANCY FLOWERED PRINTS.

On THURSDAY, the 3rd May, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co. will sell by public auction at the Mulji Jetha Market in Chikhalwadi Chowk, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchasers Messrs. Dadiba Khunji and Co.

19 cases each 60 pieces Fancy Flowered Prints, 45 to 52 yards 30/31 inches.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 27th April 1917.

MENESSE & CO.

35, HUMMUM STREET FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 27th April, 1917, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises the materials for removal of the following buildings:—

Building Street Nos. 47, 47 (1), 168, 172, 70, 84, Case No. 197, at the junction of Dadyseth Dadi Street and Sandhurst Road.

SALE AT 9 A.M. (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE OF DIFFERENT KINDS OF WASTE.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on SUNDAY, the 29th April, 1917, at 9 a.m. (S. T.), at DeLisle Road, Parel, in Prospect Mills, by order of the Agents of the aforesaid Mills, the following different kinds of cotton waste:—

A large quantity of dropping, fly, dirty card, frame clearer, top roller, dirty roving end, clean tail cut, dirty tail cut, oily sad dles, bending, reeling dirty sweepings, sizing sweeping, dirty oily yarn waste, ring dirty hard, waste, ring, tested hanks, unsized ends, unsized ball, dirty oily seized and coloured yarn, coloured sweeping reeling and winding waste, chindey (dirty chindey).

MENESSE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 27th April, 1917.

AMUSEMENTS.

PALACE OF VARIETIES
GAIETY THEATRE
6-30 TO-NIGHT 10 p.m.
THE
GAIETY REVUE and
MUSICAL COMEDY COMPANY
presents
Last Season's Greatest Hit
THE SMARTEST LIVELIEST and SNAPPIEST
TOPICAL, SPECTACULAR
BURLESQUE REVUE
THE GORGEOUS EAST
OR
LIFE IN A HAREM!
Full of
TUNEFUL MUSIC
LIVELY CHORUSES
PRETTY COSTUMES
DAINTY DANCES
HUMOROUS SITUATIONS
AND
SPECIAL STAGE AND SCENIC EFFECTS.
SEE
THE SPLENDOUR OF THE EASTERN COURTS.
The Celebrated
HAREM DANCE
BY
THE GAIETY QUARTETTE
The Revue will be Preceded by
HUGE VAUDEVILLES
BY THE
VARIOUS ARTISTES PRESENT.

HAVE YOU SEEN
THAT GREAT PATRIOTIC PICTURE
Showing
HOW THAT NOTORIOUS GERMAN RAIDER
EMDEN
was battered and destroyed
by
H.M.A.S. SYDNEY of Australian Navy.
It is the greatest Naval Battle Picture ever shown in India.
AN HISTORIC INCIDENT OF THE GREAT WAR
You are thirsting for a great naval picture, and here is one that will thrill you with delight from start to finish.
CHANCE OF A LIFE TIME
Presented with
Special Permission of H. M. Board of Admiralty and the Minister of Marine of the Australian Navy.
DO NOT MISS IT.
Thrice Nightly:—7, 8-45, 10-30.
USUAL HALF RATES.
BOOK YOUR SEATS
at
NEW ALEXANDRA.
Near Crawford Market.
Tel. No: 1882.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.
LAST FEW NIGHTS!
MAURICE E. BANDMAN and WOLSELEY CHARLES
present the
BANDMAN MUSICAL COMEDY CO.
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 p.m
"SHELL OUT"
Saturday, 28th at 9-30 p.m.
"SHELL OUT"
SUNDAY, MATINEE AT 6.
"THE SCAMPS"
Plan at ROSE & Co.
TO-DAY AT 6-30 p.m.
EXCELSIOR PICTURES
MORTAS THE DEATH SOWER
a Drama in 3 parts.
Knock about Business
A FILM VARIETY.
TOPICAL GAZETTE
AND
COMICS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.
PREMIER THEATRE OF THE EAST.
LAST NIGHT!
LAST NIGHT!
FAREWELL PERFORMANCES
MISS TENKWA
AND HER
JAPANESE COMPANY.
CLOSE THEIR SEASON TO-NIGHT.
JAPANESE DANCES, SONGS, COMIC SCENES, CONJURING FEATS.
AT 6-15 AND 9-45 P.M.
HALF PRICES.
TO ALL SEATS IN THE HOUSE AT EVERY PERFORMANCE
TO-MORROW
GREAT PICTURE PROGRAMME
THE GREAT RED CROSS FILM.
"THE SICK AND WOUNDED IN BOMBAY."
2,300 FEET IN LENGTH.
SHOWING:—
ARRIVAL OF A HOSPITAL SHIP,
LANDING OF THE WOUNDED,
DESTRIBUTING MEN TO DIFFERENT HOSPITALS,
DOCTORS AND NURSES AT WORK IN THE DOCKS,
MEDICAL TREATMENT IN HOSPITAL,
PROVISION FOR LOST LIMBS,
CONCERTS TO ENTERTAIN WOUNDED,
MOTOR TRIPS FOR CONVALESCENTS,
SCENES IN BOMBAY STREETS,
BIRD'S EYE VIEW OF BOMBAY FROM MALABAR HILL,
WOUNDED ON THE VILLARDE AND AT PYDHONIE,
TRIPS TO ELEPHANTA CAVES AND IN THE HARBOUR,
HEARTY SEND-OFF TO WOUNDED GOING BY AMBULANCE TRAINS.
IN ADDITION A SPLENDID
BRITISH PICTURE.
STARRING THE GREATEST ENGLISH ACTOR ON THE STAGE
will also be shown.
IMMENSE ATTRACTION.
WATCH FOR FULL DETAILS TO-MORROW.

Digitized with financial support from the Government of Maharashtra
on 09 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS

EMPIRE CINEMA

TO-NIGHT LAST NIGHT.

at 6-30, 8-30, and 10 p.m.

THE MIDNIGHT AT MAXIMS
THE MIDNIGHT AT MAXIMS
THE MIDNIGHT AT MAXIMS

showing the

GREAT DANCING CARNIVAL

with the best and the latest numbers.

"ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW"

IMPERIAL

OFFERS

"THE CHALLENGE".

A PATHE GOLD ROOSTER DRAMA IN 5 ACTS.

Featuring:

HELENE CHADWICK

in a thrilling Wild West episode.

PATHE'S GAZETTE

AND

LUKE THE GLADIATOR.

A roaring comic.

SEE

THIS EXCELLENT PROGRAMME AT THE FINEST PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY.

NOTE:—Our balcony has just been fitted with 4 extra fans and a special ventilator, assuring further coolness and comfort for our patrons.

POPULAR PRICES.

Time: *7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m.*

SPECIALISING IN FEATURE PRODUCTIONS ONLY.

GOLD ROOSTER PLAYS

Matinee: *Saturday and Sunday 5 p.m.*

SPECIALISING IN FEATURE PRODUCTIONS ONLY.

IMPERIAL

LAMINGTON ROAD.

?

GREAT EVENT

AT THE

ELDORADO

ITALIAN CINEMATOGRAPH

Lamington Road. Tel. 1304.

On Saturday the 28th inst.

Societe Generale des Cinemagraphs Eclips present

MLLE. SUZANNE GRANDAIS

The great French actress, supported by a strong caste in a five-act super-Photo Play entitled

"SUZANNE"

SUZANNE

A Story of "Love" and Intrigue.

The above is one of the most sensational Drama ever offered in India; at the Cinema Chantecler in Alexandra it was repeated for 30 consecutive nights with enormous success.

NOTE WELL—We don't advertise all Films with a superlative merely to attract the Public.

BUT SUZANNE deserves every praise as it is really the best Drama ever screened in Bombay. Be sure you don't miss it or you will be sorry if you do when you hear of it being spoken of.

Saturday at our 5 p.m. Matinee prize show a pair of Gold Bangles, Sunday a New CYCLE

Time—6-45, 8-30 and 10 p.m.

POPULAR HALF PRICES

EVERYTHING UNDER ENTIRE EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

LAST NIGHT ! *LAST NIGHT !!*

OF THE

CRIMSON STAIN MYSTERY, 7500 ft.

Come and see who is the Criminal.

NOTICE:

COMING SHORTLY

MACISTE ALPINO

The World renowned Artist of Cabiria.

AMUSEMENTS.

PATHE GOLD ROOSTER PLAYS

COMING!

AT

IMPERIAL

"ARMS AND THE WOMAN"

Starring

MARY NASH

A GREAT WAR DRAMA

IN 5 ACTS.

One of the screen sensations of recent years.

TOO LATE!

Good counsel is better than a thousand hands; so, be advised in time and if you are going To SEE

ULTUS

AND THE GREY LADY.

The Second instalment of Gaumont's most sensational Serial,

DO IT NOW—TO-NIGHT.

Don't wait till we have to tell you that it is TOO LATE for you to See it.

OLYMPIA

SANDHURST ROAD.

COMMERCIAL.

CAPE QUOTATIONS.

[illegible]

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, April 25th

		Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	.. ..	8,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	..	500
" " Sales of East Indian	..	..
" " Imports	.. .. ..	Nil
Mid. Americans	.. .. ..	12.70+35
Egyptian F. G. F.	.. .. ..	26.50 Unchgd.
New York 11 a. m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)		May. 19 70+15 / July. 19.50+35 / Oct. 18.53+45 / May. 19.01+25 / July 18.82+35
New Orleans 10 a.m.		

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, April 25th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's opening price.
April.	12.38
Apl.-May	12.33
May-June	12.28
June-July	12.23
July-Aug	12.17
Aug.-Sept.	12.01
Sept.-Oct.	11.75 +17
Oct.-Nov.	11.64
Nov Dec.	11.57
Dec.-Jan	11.54
Jan.-Feb	11.52
Feb.-Mar	11.51
Mar.-Apl.	11.50
Apl.-May	11.50

Prices taken at 10-10 a m: nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, April 25th.

Months.	To-day's closing price.
April	12.25
April-May	12.20 +6
May-June	12.15
June-July	12.12+6
July-Aug.	12.07+7
Aug.-Sept.	11.93+8
Sept.-Oct.	11.67+9
Oct.-Nov.	11.57
Nov.-Dec.	11.50
Dec.-Jan.	11.47 +10
Jan.-Feb.	11.45
Feb.-March	11.44
March-April	11.42 +9
April-May	11.42

CLOSING EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES.

Liverpool, April 25th

Months	To-day's price
May	25.55 Unchgd
July	24.35+10
Nov.	22.85+50

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, April 25th.

M G Bengal Good	.. .. ..	9.82
" " Fully Good	.. .. ..	10.00
" " Fine	.. .. ..	10.05
" No 1 Oomra Good	.. .. ..	10.52
" " " Fully Good	.. .. ..	10.80
" " " Fine	.. .. ..	10.95 +25
" Broach Good	.. .. ..	11.84
" " Fully Good	.. .. ..	12.02
" " Fine	.. .. ..	12.20
" Scinde Good	.. .. ..	9.92
" " Fully Good	.. .. ..	10.10
" " Fine	.. .. ..	10.35

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, April. 24th

Day's Receipts at all U S. Ports	.. ..	14,000
" Exports to Great Britain	.. ..	3,000
" to Continent ..	.. ..	11,000
Futures at New York May	.. ..	18.62+10
" " July ..	.. ..	19.47+25
" " October	.. ..	18.46+10
Spot Cotton at New York ..	.. ..	19.85—25
" " Orleans ..	.. ..	19.07—12
Futures at New Orleans May	.. ..	18.89 +22
" July	.. ..	18.66
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	.. ..	10
Demand Bills	.. ..	4.76.75
Silver Commercial Bars	.. ..	73½

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, April 24th

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs ex-Ship per ton April May Sellers	577/6
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship per ton April-May Value	550
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship per ton April-May Buyers Very firm	670
Toria Rapeseed p r ton April-May Value	570

London, April 25th.

LINSEED.

Linseed Calcutta April-May very firm	670

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

April, 26.

There has been very little doing for forward delivery to-day. The market is still taken up with the adjustment of the Broach settlement, surveys, etc. The tone is quiet but steady at our quotations.

For Ready cotton also there has been little enquiry either by exporters or mills. Holders are willing to meet the market but find difficulty in placing cotton.

QUOTATIONS 5 P. M.

Fine Broach May, Rs. 408 to 408½.
Fine K./A. May, Rs. 372/3.
Fine M. G. Bengal May, Rs. 306.
Good M. G. Westerns May/June, Rs. 405/6.
Good H. G. Westerns May/June, Rs. 395/6.
Good Sawginned, May/June, Rs. 395/6.
Good M. G. Coompta, May/June, Rs. 411.

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LD.

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 26th April, 1917, at 4-30 p.m.

Growths	Super-fine	Fine	Fully Good	Good	Delivery
Bengals (M G)	315	305	295	..	Ready
Bengals (M G)	..	305	295	..	1/25th May 1
Scinde-Punjab (M G)	318	310	300	..	1/25th May 17
	..	308	298	..	Ready
Khandesh (M G)	..	325	325	..	Ready
	..	..	..	..	
Jaina (M G) (G.S.)	..	..	345	..	Ready
Barsee (M G) (G.S.)	..	..	360	..	Ready
Nandia (M G)	..	..	420	..	Ready
Good Fair-Staple)	..	..	..	..	
Akola Khamg Karanja (M G)	..	372	352	..	Ready & 1/25th May 17
Oomrawatee description (M G)	..	371	351	..	Ready
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M G)	..	375	357	..	Ready
	..	..	..	..	
Yeotmal (M G)	..	378	363	..	Ready
Nagpore Kamptl (M G)	..	385	373	..	Ready
Wardha H'ghat (M G)	..	367	378	..	Ready
Broach (M G)	..	416	415	414	Ready
	..	410	404	..	1/25th May 17
Wadhwan (M G)	..	415	405	..	Ready
Mathia (M.G.)	..	345	333	..	
	..	..	..	400	Ready
Bhagalkote-Bijapur (M.G.)	..	..	..	407	May/June 17
Sawgd. Dharwar	..	..	..	394	May/June 17
	..	..	..	..	
Westerns (L.G.)	..	..	..	420	Ready
	..	..	..	405	May/June 17
Westerns (H.G.)	..	..	..	395	May June 17
	..	..	..	412	May/June 17
Miraj (M.G.)	..	..	..	420	Ready
	..	..	..	415	May June 17

BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION.

QUOTATIONS 26th APRIL 1917.

Gorwths.	Super-fine	Fine	F.G.	Gd.	F.G.	Delivery.
H. G. Rajputana		293	283			Ready.
M. G. Bengals	316	306	296			"
M. G. Scind Punjab	320	310	300			"
M. G. Hinguughat, Wardha		391	379			"
M. G. Nagpore, Kamptee		391	379			"
M. G. Yeotmal		389	365			"
M. G. Dhamangum Poolgaum		378	361			"
M. G. Akola, Khamgaum, Fair Staple		374	349			"
M. G. Amraoti		373	348			"
M. G. Broach		417	415	415		"
M. G. Dholiera						
Ranpore						
Wadhwan		415	405			"
Good Staple						
M. G. Muttia		346	333			"

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce

Bombay, April 26th—4 p m

Ready.	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p	Rail. Delivery Re. a. p.	April May Rs. a. p
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	4 4 0	5 14 0	..
White Cawnpore 70-30	4 4 0	5 14 0	..
" Karachi Bangla	4 4 0	5 14 0	....
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	6 2 0	6 2 0	....
" Brown Cawnpore	6 1 0	6 7 0	....
" Yellow Cawnpore	6 14 0	7 4 0	....
Linseed, Brown Bold	8 9 0	8 15 0	....
" Brown Thin	7 10 0	8 0 0	....
Peelseed White 85-15	4 6 0	8 12 0	....
" Gajar 75-25	4 4 0	6 8 0	....
" Gajar 50-50	4 2 0	8 4 0	....
" Black	3 7 0	7 12 0	....
Poppyseed, White	6 10 0	7 2 0	7 2 0
Groundnuts	3 7 0	....	....
Mowrasced	4 0 0	4 4 0	....
Jawa	3 0 0	4 5 0	4 4 0
Arandia	3 6 0	7 8 0	....

Forward	Re a p.
Wheat, April-May	6 4 0
Linseed May	9 4 0
" Sept	9 14 0
Wheat White Aug.-Sept.	6 9 0

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, produce etc. for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 25th instant.

Cotton	17,082	bales.
Wheat	85,651	cwts.
Linseed	30,666	,,
Rape, Rai and Mustardseed, etc.	2,175	,,
Gingellyseed	53	,,
Poppyseed	4,217	,,
Groundnuts	10,838	,,
Castorseed	3,484	,,
Rice	2,959	,,
Myrabollams	2,916	,,
Cottonseed	1,260	,,
Mowraseed	Nil.	,,
Gram	4,285	,,
Joowar	1,386	,,
Maize	Nil.	,,
Barley	9,475	,,

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER.

from Bombay by rail on 24th April, 1917.

	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway	10	11,571
B. B. & C. I. Railway	7	8,640

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

2 boxes Silver bullion Rs. 10,001 from Indian Ports. Importer M. Vassanji.

BULLION.

The silver market has been quiet steady with practically no change in the rates.

English Bar Gold 77.
Shield Sovreign 17.
Dragon 15-5.
Silver Ready Ex-duty 91-7.
Silver 1 Sett Ex-duty 91-11.
Silver 2 Sett Ex-duty 91-4.

EXCHANGE

Is unchanged.
Bank Tel. Transfer 1/4 7/32.
Bank Demand Drafts 1/4 9/32.
3 Months Sight Credits 1/4 19/32.
Bank Demand on France Frcs. 183.
3 Months Sight France Frcs. 192½.
30 days Sight Hongkong Frcs. 171½.
30 days Sight Shanghai Frcs. 255½.
60 days Sight Japan Frcs. 150½.
Bank D.D. on New York Frcs. 310½.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

3½ per cent. Government Paper is quoted at 67.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan at 80.

SHARES.

The share market opened easy but at the close it improved due to bears covering. The market closed fairly steady.

Standards were placed at prices varying from 1,390 to 1,405, Madhawjis from 1,550 to 1,560, Fazulbhoys from 597/8 to 605, Nagpurs from 2,215 to 2,225, Crescents from 180 to 182/8, Indian Bleachings from 265 to 270, Indore Malwa from 375 to 385, Pearls from 417/8 to 422/8, Swadeshis from 1,625 to 1,640, Simplexs from 600 to 607/8.

Tata Iron ords were placed between 210 and 215, Defds from 855 to 865. Katni ords were steady at 250.

Shivrajpurs declined to 37/8. Central India Minings were quoted at 40 X.D. Bombay Steams at 250, Bombay Tramways at 310, Alcocks at 750, Bombay Burmas at 910.

PIECE-GOODS TRADE OF SHANGHAI.

In a recent circular, Messrs. Noel, Murray review the piece-goods trade of Shanghai for the year. They say that the local cotton-spinning industry "has not been an unqualified success," though it has had periods of prosperity; that "our busy neighbours the Japanese have several schemes in process of development, which are perhaps retarded only by the difficulty of obtaining suitable spinning machinery at the present time at a reasonable price," and they suggest that the Chinese mills have had a considerable advantage in the comparatively low prices of Chinese cotton, of which there had been a fine crop of good quality. The year began with 4,975,480 pieces in the Shanghai stocks and ends with 2,668,368 pieces, and it appears that of British goods white shirtings have held their own the best. "A feature of the trade is now the almost retail dimensions of the indenting section." Messrs. Noel, Murray continue:—

The quantity of goods disposed of by public auction totalled 3,128,834 pieces, against 4,033,798 pieces in 1915 and 3,982,608 pieces in 1914; this is about 27 per cent. of the total clearances, or 35 per cent. of the quantity imported, and is considerably below the percentages of the previous year (30 per cent. and 40 per cent. respectively), partly due to the larger quantities of Japanese cloth imported and included in the totals of imports and clearances. The sales were suspended during seven weeks of the year—three weeks at China New Year, two in April, and one week each in June and September.

DYE SUPPLY AFTER THE WAR.

At the annual meeting of the Bradford Dyers' Association held in March the Chairman said the need of securing for the aniline dye industry a most ample supply of benzole at a price which would enable colours to be manufactured as cheaply as in Germany was of vital importance and should receive the immediate and special attention of the Government.

THE TATA MILLS LTD.

The fifth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above Company was held yesterday, at the Registered Office of the Company, Navsari Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. Mr. R. D. Tata presiding.

The directors in the course of their report for 1916 stated:—Although the work of filling in the land and the construction of the Mill Buildings was completed by the middle of last year, it has been impossible to obtain the necessary deliveries of machinery owing to the restrictions imposed on Manufacturers in England, which have become more stringent of late. Consequently the Directors regret that they have been unable to start working the Mills hitherto. They have, however, recently received some consignments of machinery very much needed to make a start, and they hope to be able shortly to set the Mills working on a modest scale. The Fourth Call was declared payable on 2nd October 1916, and the Fifth and Final Call will have to be made in about two or three months' time. As in previous years the shareholders will be requested to pass a resolution for the payment, out of capital, of interest on Preference Shares for the 12 months to end 30th June 1917, when due at 4 per cent. per annum. The expenses of management show an excess of Rs. 24-4-10 over the revenue earned by way of interest, etc., during the year and this as usual has been added to Preliminary Charges Account.

The report was approved and adopted, together with the recommendations made in it.

Messrs. Narotam Morarji and A. J. Bilimoria who retired from the Board by rotation were re-elected directors.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 26.

The share bazar did to-day a large business in Clives at higher prices and other shares also came in for a limited amount of attention the general tone of the market shewing some improvement. There was no change in coal shares which ruled steady, but with very little buying in evidence. In other directions there was no feature of interest. The following sales took place:—

Coal:—Bhalgora 36-8, 36-12, place 37-8; Ghusick 18-12, 19; Jumoni 71-14; Ondal 9-9½ (pao)

Jute:—Barnagore (ord.) 98-8, 100, 101; Clive (ord.) 118-8, 119, 119-8, 119, 118-8, 119-8 to 123-8, 122, 121-8, 123-8, 124, 121-8, 120, 121-8; Delta (ord.) 318; Howrah (ord.) 290; Northbrook (ord.) 27-10.

Miscellaneous:—Bank of Bengal 1455; Dunbar Cotton (pref.) 49; Titaghur Paper (ord.) 107s. 1.109.

Government paper three and a half per cent. was quoted at Rs. 66-12 to 67-4 and small lots were done at 67-8 to 67-12.

The Bank of Bengal rate of interest remains unchanged.

THE WEATHER

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 26.

The disturbance in Baluchistan yesterday has given general rain in the Hills of North-West Frontier Province and few falls in north-east Baluchistan and Kashmir. It is moving into Kashmir. The chief amounts are:—Murree and Parachinar, three-quarters of an inch and Aurangabad quarter of an inch. The abnormally low temperatures recently recorded in northern India have almost disappeared.

Forecast:—A decrease of rain along North-West Frontier and an increase in Kashmir and the Punjab Hills.

POONA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, April 26.

A light sprinkle of rain sufficient to lay the dust fell in Poona and Kirkee yesterday and again between 1-30 and 3 p.m., to-day. It was accompanied by thunder and lightning and though not in the nature of a storm, the heavy spread of cloud seemed to indicate that many surrounding country districts were sharing in the precipitation. Small hailstones are reported to have fallen in certain localities.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 26th April 1917, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rawalpindi reports 0.33 in. of rain during a thunderstorm. Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is generally in defect; night temperature is 13 deg. F. below normal in the extreme north.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Temperature is generally in defect.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in upper Sind and lightly clouded elsewhere.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West. —Skies are clear in Central India West and lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is in defect in the south-eastern districts.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear at Bombay and lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Ahmednagar reports 0.20 in. of rain and Aurangabad 0.42 in. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is in defect both during the day and at night in Hyderabad and at night in the north Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—Local rain associated with thunderstorms has fallen in the north Punjab, the north Bombay Deccan and north Hyderabad. Conditions are markedly unsettled in north-west India.

Local dust or thunderstorms may occur in the Punjab and a few dust or thunderstorms in Rajputana and the west United Provinces and possibly in the Bombay Deccan.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 25th April 1917.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a m 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fanr....	29.804 Inch
Temperature of Air	83 8 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78 1 "
Dew Point.....	76.0 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.780 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10).....	2.0 "
Maximum temperature of Air	89 1 "
Minimum.....do.....	78 2 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	SE,W.
Movement of Wind do. do ...	110 Miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Stid.		LOW WATER. Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Stid.	
	Apl.		h. m.	ft	in	Apl.		h.	ft	in.
Thur	26	m	1 48	25	8	26	m	7 42	16	5
		e	2 45a	27	1		e	8 48a	20	1
Fri.	27	m	2 27	24	9	27	m	8 16	17	6
		e	3 25a	26	2		e	9 39a	20	8
Sat.	28	m	3 11	23	11	28	m	8 56	18	7
		e	4 11a	25	4		e	10 56a	20	11
Sun.	29	m	4 8	23	9	29	m	9 52	19	7
		e	5 6a	24	10					
Mon.	30	m	5 22	22	11	30	m	0 26	20	9
	May	e	6 9a	24	7	May		11 8a	20	3
Tues	1	m	6 51	23	2	1	m	1 26	20	2
		e	7 16a	24	9		e	0 43	20	6
Wed	2	m	8 15	24	1	2	m	2 11	19	4
		e	8 16a	25	1		e	1 58	20	2

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

April	Sunrise.	Sunset.
" 26 (Thursday)	6h. 15m	6h 59m.
" 27 (Friday)	6h. 14m	6h 59 m.
" 28 (Saturday)	6h. 13m	6h 59m.
" 29 (Sunday)	6h. 12m.	7h. 0m.
" 30 (Monday)	6h. 12m.	7h. 0m.
May 1 (Tuesday)	6h. 11m	7h. 0 m.
" 2 (Wednesday)	6h. 10m.	7h. 0m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—New Moon, April 21st, 7h. 34·3m. p.m.; First Quarter, 29th 10h. 52·0m. a m.; Full Moon, May 7th 8h. 13·3m a m; Last Quarter 14th, 7h. 17·9m. a m.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 26th April 1917 was 30.040 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to marcurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.31 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

A meeting of the Hardinge Library Committee, Delhi, was held on Thursday evening, the Deputy Commissioner presiding. The Committee placed on record its appreciation of the services rendered by the Hardinge Library Building Fund Committee for collecting money and presenting a commodious and handsome building. Mr. S. N. Bose, pleader, has been elected Secretary to the Library Committee for the present year.

A RAILWAY TRAGEDY.

WOMAN CRUSHED UNDERNEATH A WAGON.

ALLEGED SHUNTING OF TRUCKS WITHOUT WARNING.

The Deputy Coroner, Mr. A. R. King, held an inquest on the body of Sakubai, aged 25. The deceased lived at Kurla and took her cousins' food to the railway yard, where they were working on a truck. After the food had been finished the deceased took the things, and started for home. Shortly after, cries were heard, and the deceased was found underneath a truck, some of which were being shunted. The deceased was seriously injured and died in the Sir J. J. Hospital. The deceased's cousins stated that no warning of shunting had been given, while Ganpat Baia, a mucadum of porters stated that warning had been given.

The jury returned a verdict that death was caused by injuries due to the deceased having been run over by railway wagons which were shunted apparently without proper warning being given to the work people.

A WARI BUNDER MYSTERY.

WOMAN FOUND DEAD IN LOCKED ROOM.

The Deputy Coroner, Mr. A. R. King, held an inquest on the body of a Hindu woman named Chandribai, who was found dead in her room at Waribunder. The front door of the room was locked from outside, and the dead body was found inside by the Police. It was stated in the course of the evidence that the deceased had a tailor's shop and was suffering from asthma. The room was found locked from outside on Wednesday evening and a peculiar smell came from inside. There were no signs of struggle inside the room. Further enquiry was adjourned at this stage.

A RAILWAY CHARGEMAN'S ESCAPADE.

RECKLESS DRIVING OF A VICTORIA.

Before the Chief Presidency Magistrate Deputy Inspector Marshall charged Percy Linnett, a chargeman in the G. I. P. Railway, with driving hack victoria No. 1867, belonging to Dawood Ahmed in so rash and negligent a manner as to endanger human life.

It was stated in the evidence that the victoria was standing in front of Mongini Brothers' shop at about 10-15 on Wednesday night, when the accused, together with a couple of soldiers, got into the victoria and asked the man to drive. The victoriawallan refused to drive as he said the victoria was already engaged when the accused jumped in, took the reins and drove off towards Bori Bunder. At Bori Bunder the accused was stopped on account of traffic regulations and he tried to get into another victoria, when he was arrested by the Police. The accused pleaded guilty.

The Magistrate in convicting the accused said the evidence of Superintendent Cauty showed that the accused got into a victoria and drove very fast at full gallop along Hornby Road. There were some soldiers in the gharry, and one of them had held the victoria driver, and the accused was driving the carriage. Near Bori Bunder the accused jumped down from the carriage and got into another. While the accused was getting into the second victoria over the box the driver ran away. The Magistrate said it was a bad case. The accused was fined Rs. 50, out of which Rs. 5 were given to the complainant.

HOUSE BREAKING AND THEFT

COOLIE SENTENCED TO TWO YEARS HARD LABOUR.

Before the Chief Presidency Magistrate Inspector Spiers charged Dhondia Krishna, a coolie, with house-breaking and theft of gold ornaments etc. valued at Rs. 1,282 from the room of Mrs. Leozim, Royal Terrace, Wodehouse Road, between the 5th and 10th April. The accused was trying to pledge a bracelet of Turkish design to a Marwadi, who gave information to the police, and the ornaments were found concealed in a heap of firewood. The accused had been formerly in the employ of the complainant. He had a previous conviction and was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFTS FROM THE DOCKS.

Before the Chief Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court, Sub-Inspector Gole charged Mahomed Gulam Mahomed with theft of cotton blankets worth Rs. 6 and another with theft of water-proof sheets worth Rs. 5 from No. 7 Shed, Alexandra Dock. The accused were convicted; the second was bound over in the sum of Rs. 30 to be of good behaviour for a period of six months, and the first was ordered to receive ten stripes.

TO THE WOMEN OF BOMBAY.

The appeal is to you as much as to men. The enterprise of Lady Willingdon has made it possible for special arrangements to be made for the convenience of women wishing to invest in War Loan.

Her Excellency has opened a Special Women's War Loan Office in the same premises as the Women's Branch of the Bombay Presidency War and Relief Fund.

There you can get all the advice, assistance and information you require between the hours of 10-30 a.m. and 6 p.m.

LOSE NO TIME!

GO AT ONCE!

And be sure to attend the Purdah Afternoon meeting at the Women's War Loan office which Her Excellency is holding on Thursday next at 5 p.m.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(Thursday, April 26th.)

Mr. S. J. Murphy, I.C.S., Assistant Judge and Additional Sessions Judge at Ahmednagar, to do duty as Cantonment Magistrate of Ahmednagar, in addition to his own duties, vice Major W. C. Anderson, proceeding on military duty.

The resignation by Mr. Kharshedji Nasarvanji Wadia of the office of Delegate of the Parsi Chief Matrimonial Court at Bombay is accepted.

Mr. H. V. Date, Mamlatdar of the Broach Taluka to be a Magistrate of the First Class.

Mr. Sitaram Balwant Raw, Deputy Superintendent of Police at Sholapur, is granted, from the date of relief, privilege leave in combination with leave on medical certificate up to nine months.

Mr. G. V. Desai, acting Mamlatdar of the Sirsi Taluka to be a Magistrate of the First Class.

Mr. Shankar Ramchandra Vaishampayan, Mamlatdar of the Parner Taluka and Mr. Vinayak Vishnu Apte, Mamlatdar of the Shrigonda Taluka, to be Magistrates of the First Class.

Rao Saheb Maruti Tukaram Kamte, Deputy Superintendent of Police at Thana, is granted privilege leave for three months from the date of relief.

Mr. R. B. Milne, I.C.S., to act as Assistant Remembrancer of Legal Affairs and Secretary to the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. J. Nissim, I.C.S.

Mr. Dossabhai Rustomji Mobedji, District Deputy Collector, Bijapur, is granted privilege leave for two months with effect from 21st April 1917.

Mr. R. D. Rowlands to be Second Income Tax Collector, Bombay, with effect from 1st May, 1917.

License to grant certificates of marriage between Indian Christians is granted to the Rev. Dipsingh Shamji of the Presbyterian Church in India.

Lieut. Henry William Jamieson has been transferred from the Hyderabad Volunteer Rifles to the 1st Battalion of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, as a supernumerary, with effect from the 10th February 1917.

The services of Captain E. S. Phipson, D.S.O., M.B., I.M.S., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bombay.

Bombay Volunteer Rifles.—Second-Lieut Donald Russell Martin Yates, seconded, to be Lieutenant, and to remain seconded. Dated 10th March, 1917.

Second-Lieut. Eustace Marmion Ferrers Nicholson, seconded, to be Lieutenant, and to remain seconded. Dated 10th March, 1917.

Second-Lieut Samuel Townsend Sheppard to be Lieutenant to fill an existing vacancy. Dated 10th March, 1917.

Second-Lieut William Sandford Hoseason to be Lieutenant to fill an existing vacancy. Dated 10th March, 1917.

Government are pleased to promote Rao Bahadur Sakharam Vishwanath Rajadhyaksha, L.C.E., to the permanent rank of Executive Engineer with effect from the 1st April, 1917.

The services of Mr. J. M. Mackay, Executive Engineer on leave, have been placed at the disposal of the War Office, for the period of the war, with effect from the 2nd October 1916.

Mr. Jamshedji Manekji Antia, B.A., LL.B., to be President of the Municipality of Rander in the Surat District.

Mr. Achratlal Mohanlal Kothari to be President of the Municipality of Mehmedabad in the Kaira District.

Mr. Motabhai Sundarrav Jayakar to be President of the Municipality of Kaira in the Kaira District, vice Mr. Madhav Jagannath Dikshit, resigned.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

There was slight rain during the week ending 24th instant in parts of Sind, Ahmedabad, Kaira, Panch Mahals, Rewa Kantha and Cutch. Standing crops were thriving. Harvesting of rabi crops continues. Picking of cotton is in progress in Gujarat, West Khandesh, Satara, Karnatak, Kathiawar, Rewa Kantha and Kolhapur. Preparation of lands for kharif sowing continues. The supply of fodder is adequate. Agricultural stock is sufficient and cattle are in good condition. The supply of water for drinking is sufficient. The supply of water for irrigation is adequate except in parts of Thar Parkar, Panch Mahals and Kaira. Prices of food-grains have risen slightly in four districts and fallen in seven districts and were steady elsewhere.

"CHARAS" RESTRICTIONS.

The Bombay Government have directed that the possession of charas or of any preparation or admixture thereof without a license, by any person within the limits of the Bombay Presidency excluding the province of Sind, the district of Ahmedabad, the Town and Island of Bombay and Aden, is prohibited. From the 1st July 1917 the maximum quantity of charas or any preparation or admixture thereof which may be sold by retail at one time or to one and the same person in the aggregate on any one day in the district of Ahmedabad and in the Town and Island of Bombay, shall be one tola, and in Sind and Aden shall be three tolas.

SMALL-POX IN BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I have before me Dr. Turner's quarterly report on the health of Bombay published in your valued columns this morning; and also the annual report of Dr. C. Killick Millard, M.D., D.Sc., D.P.H., Medical Officer of Health for Leicester. I beg to invite public attention to the following extracts from the reports of Dr. Turner and Dr. Millard regarding the prevalence of smallpox in cities of which they are, respectively, the Health Officers, leaving your intelligent readers to draw from these excerpts their own inference keeping in mind the portion in italics:—

Bombay.	Leicester.
Population a million	Population: quarter of a million
Well-vaccinated but highly insanitary	**unvaccinated but highly sanitary.**
"Smallpox was prevalent throughout the quarter, 188 attacks were registered during the period against 1 288 in the corresponding quarter of 1916. The total number of deaths due to smallpox during the quarter was 72" Quarterly Report, M.O.H., Bombay.	"No case of smallpox occurred in Leicester during the year. During the past nine years only a single case has occurred, viz., in 1913 from which no spread resulted." Annual Report, M. O. H. Leicester.

Bombay, 26th April

Faithfully Yours,
SCRUTATOR.

A list of persons exempted from the operation of all prohibitions and directions contained in sections 13, 14, 15 and 16 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, is published in Thursday's "Bombay Government Gazette."

A CITY COURT FOR BOMBAY.

VIEWS OF BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION.

We understand that the following representation, dated 23rd April, 1917, and signed by the Hon. Sir. D. E. Wacha, President and Chairman of Council and Mr. N. M. Samarth, Joint Honorary Secretary, Bombay Presidency Association, has been addressed to the Under-Secretary to Government, Judicial Department, Bombay:—

Sir,—With reference to your letter No. 6505A dated 5th October 1916, (Judicial Department) asking for the opinion of the Bombay Presidency Association as to whether there should be a City Court in addition to the High Court and the Small Cause Court etc., we have been directed by the Council of the Association to submit the following reply:—

The Council of the Bombay Presidency Association are of opinion that out of the two courses suggested, viz. (a) extension of the jurisdiction of the Presidency Small Cause Court or (b) the establishment of a City Civil Court, the latter course is preferable as best calculated to satisfy the requirements of the litigating public in Bombay.

What evidently is wanted and called for is a tribunal for the trial of suits up to a certain limit, which, while commanding the confidence of the public, will save a considerable number of litigants from the long delays and needlessly heavy costs incidental to all proceedings falling within the original jurisdiction of the High Court.

Much might be urged in favour of extending the jurisdiction of the Presidency Small Cause Court and at first sight it may strike one, from the point of view both of general convenience and economy, as an easier solution of the question. There are, however, difficulties and inconveniences in the way of adopting this course, which appear to the Council to counter-balance its apparent advantages.

The Council are of opinion that even if the jurisdiction of the Presidency Small Cause Court, Bombay, were extended in the way suggested in the note forming Appendix II to the letter under reply, it would necessitate (a) the appointment of one or more full-time Judges, with the appropriate extra personal staff, as well as of another Registrar or Assistant Registrar with suitable office establishment to be able efficiently to carry on the considerable increase of work which must result under the proposed arrangement; (b) the extension of the provisions of the Civil Procedure Code to the trial of the new class of suits proposed to be entrusted to the Presidency Small Cause Court; (c) provision of additional accommodation; (d) a careful distribution of judicial work among Judges accustomed to the exercise of summary powers so as to secure efficient administration of justice in the trial of the new class of suits involving complicated issues of law and fact; and lastly (e) an amending Act to make the present constitution and functions of the Presidency Small Cause Court fit in with the proposed extension of its jurisdiction.

All this would not tend to any appreciable economy in expenditure as compared to that which would be needed for the establishment of a separate Civil Court. It would besides result in the possible friction between the several Judges for power, precedence and position, which could be avoided by the establishment of a separate Civil Court. This being so, the proposed extension of the jurisdiction of the Presidency Small Cause Court does not appear to the Council to be advisable. The Presidency Small Cause Court, as it stands at present, serves its proper purpose and its functions and powers should not be interfered with.

The Council are, therefore, in favour of the creation of an independent Civil Court for all claims over Rs. 2,000 and up to Rs. 5,000 for the present, as the more satisfactory remedy to meet the existing evil. The extra cost involved in the establishment of such a Court, which seems to be the main objection raised against it by those who advocate the other alternative, will not, the Council think, be really much greater than the expenditure which will have to be incurred to make the Presidency Small Cause Court adequately meet the new requirements and such cost would be more than compensated for by the advantages which the new Court will confer on the litigating public.

To make the City Civil Court a success, its proceedings should be governed by the provisions of the Civil Procedure Code both as to trial of suits and right of appeal. Further, it should be presided over, for the present, by a single Judge with sufficient office establishment. The Judge or Judges of the said Court should be selected from among competent practising lawyers of the Bombay High Court, Barristers, Advocates, Attorneys and Vakils of the High Court should have audience before the said Court and their fees should be regulated in accordance with rules framed in that behalf by the High Court. The jurisdiction of the said Court should be extended to all suits and proceedings up to Rs. 5,000, which now go to the High Court on its original side, except suits and proceedings falling within the Admiralty, Matrimonial and Insolvency Jurisdictions of the High Court.

The cost of housing the City Civil Court need not be heavy, as is apprehended by those who advocate the other alternative on the ground of expense. In fact no extra cost for a separate court house need be incurred. The new Small Cause Court Buildings are, the Council think, large enough to provide such small accommodation as may be needed for the new Court or else the proposed City Court with its establishment could well be conveniently accommodated on that part of the ground floor of the High Court Buildings, which is now occupied by the Registration Department and by the Barristers' Chambers, and if necessary on the first floor in the room now occupied in the High Court Buildings by the Tribunal of the City Improvement Trust, Bombay.

The Council are in accord with the view expressed in para 9 of the Note in Appendix II that section 39 of the Presidency Small Cause Court Act should be repealed.—We have the honour to be, etc.

DINSHA EDULJI WACHA.
N. M SAMARTH.

PLAGUE IN THE PRESIDENCY.

Mortality from plague occurred in Districts and Native States in the Bombay Presidency during the week ending 21st instant as follows:—

Bombay City, 92; Ahmedabad Town, 8; other places in Ahmedabad District, 2; Surat Town and Port, 29; other places in Surat District, 8; East Khandesh District, 184 (for 2 weeks); West Khandesh District, 42; Thana District, 39; Satara District, 237W Nasik District, 47; Ahmednagar District, 27; Poona Town, 1; other places in Poona District, 27; Sholapur Town, 1; other places in Sholapur District, 85; Ratnagiri Port, 11; Bankot Port, 1; other places in Ratnagiri District, 10; Belgaum District, 110; Dharwar District, 99; Bijapur District, 47; Kanara District, 4; Karachi Town and Port, 102; other places in Karachi District, 1; Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country States, 132; Kathiawar Agency, 17; Akalkote State, 16; Bijapur Agency, 4; Satara Agency, 27; Savnur State, 1; and Surat Agency, 1. Total 1,530.

The Indian Branch of the Joint War Committee of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem and British Red Cross have gratefully accepted the gift of a motor launch presented to them, for use in Mesopatamia, by H. Beatts Esq., 3a Chowringhee Lane, Calcutta per Lady Sanderson.

PATHAN "FRIGHTFULNESS" IN BOMBAY.

AN INTOLERABLE SCANDAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It is indeed deplorable, that in spite of the most shocking revelations brought to light in the Sessions case against the Pathan Mirozat and two others, so far no steps seem to have been publicly taken to remedy the evil.

We have heard a great deal about the treatment accorded to Indian coolie women in the Fiji Islands and elsewhere, which has been rightly condemned as an intolerable insult to the womanhood of this country; but I am afraid, the fact that the noblest and highest ideals of womanhood are permitted to be trampled upon most unscrupulously under our very nose, and without any public effort to put a stop to it, makes our cry of "national honour" in this respect sound very hollow.

It may be that the public of Bombay have not yet realised the seriousness and the gravity of the question or else, I feel sure they would not be so long in rousing themselves to their true sense of responsibility in this direction.

Those of us who practise in the Police Courts have opportunities to know something about the Pathans of Bombay, the occupations they follow and the means they usually adopt. It is with a view to put before your readers what little I have gathered during my short and limited experience of the Bombay Police Court, that I make bold to reopen a subject, which though it required immediate attention, seems to have been shelved.

A large number of Pathans in Bombay are as a rule money lenders, or brothel keepers or both. Asmoney lenders, they beguile their victims—mostly mill-hands, carpenters, and such others belonging to the lower strata of life—into their snare by sweet talk. Once the unfortunate person is victimised then the sweet-talking Pathan exposes himself in his true colours of a monster in human form. The rate of interest runs from four annas for a rupee every month—that is, three hundred per cent. per annum—upwards; and I have known a case recently tried before the learned Fourth Presidency Magistrate where the rate of interest charged was as much as one thousand per cent. per annum, and even after the debtor—the complainant in the case—had paid off his debt several times over with the principal and interest, he was assaulted by his Pathan creditor when he declined to pay any further. Thus once in the grip of the Pathan it is not to the interest of the latter, that the debtor should free himself from his clutches, and even after the payment of the full debt the Pathan will resort to all sorts of contrivances to keep the poor victim under his thumb. Thus the Pathan goes on extorting money from his victim. He passes no receipts for payments received from the debtor. The latter is subjected to all kinds of indignities and humiliations from the Pathan and his companions. The Pathan makes it a point to go to the room of the debtor at all times and hours, and harrass him and his helpless family. Seeking the assistance of the police, would, the debtor fears, mean more serious trouble for him and his family at a future date at the hands of the Pathan's companions. Non-payment of an instalment is met with the penalty of a fine, which necessarily draws the unfortunate person further into the coils of the Pathan, and lessens the chances of the former ever being out of the latter's monstrous grip. But if the instalment falls much further into arrears, wrongful confinement and severe belabouring are usually resorted to. But worse still when actually one of the womenfolk of the debtor is bartered, in lieu of either the interest, or an instalment or two. Such cases, though not very frequent, have come before the Magistrates whenever by some accidental circumstance the Pathan brought himself within the reach of the police.

Once the bargain is over, the unfortunate women are transferred from their once happy homes to the lowest of brothels, run also by Pathans. The most harrowing details of the inner life of such brothels were outlined in the Sessions case. The poor women find themselves in the darkest corners of the lowest depths of misery and degradation, where unfortunately not even the long arm of law can come to their rescue, but ultimately death comes as a relieving ray of welcome light. There is no chance of escape. An attempt at escape would mean serious trouble, and as these women are entirely at the mercy of their heartless *souteneurs*. We little know, how many of such unfortunate women who attempt an escape pass out of this world in the unnatural manner in which the victim of Mirozal did.

They have to earn for the Pathan at all hours of the day and night, and under the influence of cocaine the habit of which is systematically encouraged by the brothel keepers among their inmates, these women are temporarily able to submit themselves to excesses.

The Pathan becomes rich day by day; the inmates get about four annas a day each. In spite of this the Pathan makes these women pass promissory notes in his favour so as to keep them ever under his thumb. In this connection it may be pointed out that it is said, that Mirozal of the Sessions case who was hardly 27 years old could afford to spend over Rs. 4,000 for his defence, and held personal effects as promissory notes of the value of about Rs. 5,000.

The Pathan knows his power to terrorise and bully the poor class of Indians, and he makes the most of it without any human scruples whatsoever. I may be forgiven for citing here an incident, which I learnt on the unimpeachable testimony of some friends of mine.

Some time ago while walking in the vicinity of the J. J. Hospital—the locality which is the stronghold of the Pathans—these friends of mine saw a crowd collected in one of the by-lanes. On going up there they found a strong strapping Pathan dragging a young Ghati girl by the wrist. The poor girl was struggling and weeping for all she was worth. On inquiring they learnt, that the Pathan's complaint was, that while walking behind him the poor girl happened to kick a stone which struck the Pathan. For this *grave offence* he was dragging her to his room to have his revenge. People interfered but in vain. A police sepoy was sent for, but that seemed to have no effect on the heartless Pathan. Another was sent for, and yet another, until there were four police sepoys on the scene, who at last succeeded in *persuading the Pathan to forgive the girl* and let her go. In any other country, such ascene would have resulted in the aggressor being mobbed for his conduct. In this instance the Pathan was allowed to walk away in confort.

Such is the fear that is inspired among our masses by the Pathans. It is high time, Sir, that our public men for once turned their ears to the most heartrending wail of hundreds and hundreds, who are silently suffering untold and indescribable misery at the hands of the Pathans. There may not be national fame to be won in the cause of this voiceless ignorant mass of humanity, yet it is a cause as deserving of immediate attention as any national or social question can be.

It is because of the nature of the occupations—money lending and brothel keeping followed by the Pathans, that they are in a position to work the havoc that they do. May I suggest, Sir, that our public men should agitate and move the Government to frame legislation whereby these two occupations shall be made illegal for the Pathans to follow.

If a committee of inquiry as suggested in your leader, be appointed it would be advisable to include therein a senior member of the Police Court Bar, whose assistance in this direction would be very valuable.—Yours, etc.

A JUNIOR POLICE COURT PRACTITIONER,

Bombay, 26th April, 1917.

CASUALTY LISTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 8.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Second-Lieut W F Anderton, Artillery.
Lieut-Colonel H S Ashworth, Sussex.
Second-Lieut F J M Bryant, Welsh Regiment.
Second-Lieut J A Clayton, Cheshires.
Second-Lieut R W S Court, Herefords.
Second-Lieut F H Dove, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut A S Fitch, Sussex.
Lieut N K Foster, Cheshires.
Second-Lieut O K Frankenstein, Welsh Regiment.
Lieut M A Higgins, Leinsters.
Second-Lieut E F G Hopkins, Artillery.
Second-Lieut C N Hudson, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut W E Ireland, Welsh Fusiliers.
Capt. Hon. L U Kay-Shuttleworth, Artillery.
Second-Lieut J O Laybourne, Cheshires.
Lieut A S Mackenzie, Flying Corps.
Capt T G L Phillips, Welsh Regiment.
Second-Lieut G E Quibell, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut S A Ratchff, Artillery.
Second-Lieut W F G Ricketts, Leinsters.
Capt R C Sale, Herefords.
Second-Lieut A B Scott, Cheshires.
Capt R W Spicer, West Surreys.
Second-Lieut H F Tappenden, Sussex.
Second-Lieut D N Tyrrell-Green, Sussex.
Capt R C C Watson, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut S West, Border Regiment.
Second-Lieut F Whaley, Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut A Wilson, Herefords.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut V H Butcher, Essex.
Second-Lieut B A Clapham, Essex.

ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.

Second-Lieut R P Hemphill, Leinsters.

DIED.

Capt A G Kirby, Londons.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut A E Adams, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut J Arnell, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut J Barn, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut A V Banks, Herefords.
Capt F G Barker, Herefords.
Second-Lieut R E Bass, Bedfords.
Second-Lieut V O Bisset, Artillery.
Second-Lieut C K Bruce, Londons.
Second-Lieut H I Buckley, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut F G Burdass, Herefords.
Lieut J N Campbell, Gordons.
Second-Lieut E Close, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut H C Cooksey, Artillery.
Second-Lieut S C Cook-Watson, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut D P Corning, Cheshires.
Second-Lieut W H Curry, South Staffords.
Second-Lieut G C Davies, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut P H Davies, Welsh Regiment.
Lieut C Davis, Welsh Regiment.
Second-Lieut J J Dedman, Border Regiment.
Lieut H C Downing, Welsh Regiment.
Second-Lieut H L Durell, Essex.
Lieut W R Edmunds, Welsh Regiment.
Second-Lieut J H Edwards, Welsh Regiment.
Second-Lieut D J Evans, Welsh Regiment.
Capt E H Evans, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut E S Evans, Cheshires.
Major R W P Evans, Welsh Regiment.
Lieut F H L Evelyn, Herefords.
Second-Lieut G V P Filsell, Welsh Regiment.
Capt G W Fox, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut R Frost, Welsh Regiment.
Second-Lieut E George, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut J A Goodman, Welsh Regiment.
Major L B Green, Herefords.
Second-Lieut F H Griffiths, East Kents.
Second-Lieut W Harris, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut R J Harrison, West Surreys.
Second-Lieut W B Hastings, Artillery.
Second-Lieut R E Haymes, Herefords.
Second-Lieut W R C Higgins, Lincolns.
Second-Lieut H Hindle, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut W J Hodges, Welsh Regiment.
Second-Lieut J Holding, Cheshires.
Capt G Hudgell, Yeomanry.
Second-Lieut G T Humphreys, Welsh Regiment.
Second-Lieut J H Jenkins, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut R O Jenkins, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut L K V Job, Herefords.
Capt H E John, Welsh Regiment.
Second-Lieut H V Jones, Welsh Regiment.
Second-Lieut S Jones, Welsh Regiment.
Second-Lieut T E Jones, Welsh Regiment.
Second-Lieut T Landman, Welsh Regiment.
Second-Lieut C B L G Levason, Herefords.
Capt P J Lewis, Herefords.
Second-Lieut H E R Lidgey, Welsh Regiment.
Second-Lieut L J Llewellyn, Welsh Regiment.
Second-Lieut T T Lloyd, Welsh Regiment.
Capt G C S Machon, Welsh Regiment.
Capt E J Merry, Welsh Regiment.
Lieut F McGowan, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut H Merry, Welsh Regiment.
Lieut G McQueen, Northumberlands.
Capt D F J Morgan, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut W Morgan, Welsh Regiment.
Capt C Moss, Cheshires.
Second-Lieut F J Munro, Artillery.
Second-Lieut R L Owen, Cheshires.
Second-Lieut P Parker, Herefords.
Capt G K Parkes, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut R E Pocock, Artillery
Lieut S E G Ponder, Artillery.
Second-Lieut G F Rainforth, Welsh Regiment.
Second-Lieut A L Rendell, Cheshires.
Lieut J R Richardson, Essex.
Second-Lieut E S Robinson, Artillery.
Second-Lieut W H Robinson, Welsh Regiment.
Second-Lieut L L Rowlands, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut G E Sartin, Welsh Fusiliers.
Lieut G F Seel, Cheshires.
Second-Lieut H S Shaw, Welsh Fusiliers.
Lieut R O H Smith, Essex.
Lieut H J Snowden, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut G R Sparrow, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut T Steele, Welsh Regiment.
Second-Lieut A W Strut, Hampshires.
Capt A J Sutcliffe, Cheshires.
Second-Lieut J A Sykes, Gordons.
Second-Lieut W R Underwood, Welsh Regiment.
Second-Lieut S W Varrall, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut N Wane, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut D M Watt, Black Watch.
Second-Lieut F S Wells, Cheshires.
Second-Lieut W R Westcombe, Welsh Fusiliers.
Lieut F White, Cheshires.
Capt A G R Whitehouse, Herefords.
Capt T M Whittaker, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut W R Whittaker, Herefords.
Lieut E Wickham-Jones, Artillery.
Second-Lieut A E E B Williams, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut A Wilson, Wiltshires.
Second-Lieut E Wilmot, Herefords.
Capt A M Wynne, Flying Corps.
Lieut D Yates, Border Regiment.
Second-Lieut A F Yorke, West Yorkshires.

WOUNDED AND MISSING.

Second-Lieut F G Challis, Herefords.
Capt H J S Gray, Sussex.

MISSING.

Second-Lieut W G T Clifton, Oxford and Bucks.
Second-Lieut P W T Davis, East Kents.
Second-Lieut G B Johnston, Sussex.
Second-Lieut A D McKerrell, Scottish Borderers.
Capt P G Thompson, West Kents.

Vitafer
The All-British Tonic Food
Fortifies the System against disease, restores the tissues after illness and invigorates without reaction.

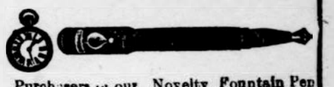
Mothers in child-birth should take
LE-VISCO
It enriches the blood and gives strength.
Price per tin Rs. 3 V. P. charges extra.
LE-VISCO INDIA Co., BOMBAY 7

ASTHMA CURER L.C.P.W.
SAFE AND EFFECTIVE CURE for ASTHMATIC FITS; EACH DOSE ACTS WITH ELECTRIC RAPIDITY. PER PHIAL RE. ONE
INDIAN CHEMICAL & PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS 1, HOGULKURIA, CALCUTTA.
TEL. "SARZINA CALCUTTA"

Awarded Gold and Silver Medals at Indian Industrial Exhibitions.
For Malarial Fevers Influenza and mild forms of Plague use
BATLIWALLA'S Ague Mixture (Big) or Ague Pills, Price Re, 1.
Batliwalla's Balamrut, the Tonic for Children and Weak Persons. Price, Re. 1.
Other famous preparations are:—BATLIWALLA'S Genuine Quinine Tablets, Grs. I and II each, in Bottles of 100 each. AGUE MIXTURE. (Small) 8 As. CHOLEROL for Cholera and Diarrhoea and Vomiting. Re. 1. TOOTH POWDER 4 As. TONIC PILLS (Embiral Brand) for Pale People and Nervous Breakdown. Rs. 1-8. RINGWORM OINTMENT for Ringworm, Dhobies' Itch etc.,
Price As. 4.
Sold EVERYWHERE in INDIA and also by
Dr H. I. Batliwalla Sons & Co.
LIMITED.
Worli Laboratory, Bombay.
Telegraphic Address:—BATLIWALA, WORLI BOMBAY.

WHEN HAIR FALLS OUT
Most people only give serious attention to the condition of their hair when they commence to loose it. How unfortunate this is when both healthy hai and scalp can be easily secured and falling hair prevented by using.
KAMINIA OIL (Registered.)
A delightful dressing for the hair, thoroughly antiseptic, germ killing and scalp stimulating. Pleasant to use and delightfully refreshing.
Price Re. 1 per bottle.
Price Rs. 2-10 for 3 bottles.
V. P. Annas 7 extra.
Sole Agents:—
ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL Co.
No. 155, (Dept. C 1.) Jooma Musjid,
MARKET BOMBAY.

A MAGNIFICENT FOOD MEDICINE.
"BADAM PAK" Means Medicated DELICIOUS
ALMOND-CONFECTION.
Very efficacious in this season.
Badam Pak contains Almonds, Pistaches, Safron, Cardamoms, Sarsaparilla and various valuable drugs, so it radically cures Indigestion, Cough, Constipation, Piles, Debility, all skin diseases, Brain Fag., etc., As. 12 for Bombay 1 seer (of 11 ounces) Rs. 2-8-0 for 4 seers tin. Postage extra.
B. A. Police C. from British Guiana, America, and Dr. Ram Sarma write from Bajpe, Mangalore: Your Badam Pak is highly appreciated, so kindly send 9 tins again. 3-3-16.
Dr. BHAISHANKER J. VAIDA,
Care of Bombay Ayurvedic Pharmacy,
Kazi's Dhabe Mata's Pole Ahmedabad City.

FREE! REAL ENGLISH WATCH FREE!

Purchasers of our Novelty Fountain Pen (not Japan-made) 14-ct. Gold-plated nib, 1 extra medium nib, 1 clip and a bottle of Ink, will get the above watch free.
Price, Rs. 2-14
MADRAS MAIL ORDER CO.,
China Bazar Road, MADRAS.

Wh t B. G. TILAK says
GIVE PRACTICAL SUPPORT TO GOVERNMENT AT THIS CRITICAL TIME
I am just now too busy to write anything as requested. But you may be aware that I have, both publicly and privately asked my fellow countrymen to subscribe to the loan as far as possible and thus to practically support the Government at this critical time.
B. G. TILAK.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY.

Parsi: 19th of Avan, 1286.
Mahomedan: 5th of Rajjahul-Murajab, 1335.
Hindu: 5th Sud of Vaishak, 1973.
Sunrise: 6h. 14m.; **Sunset:** 6h. 59m.
Moon Phases: First-quarter, 29th April.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Mails for the Straits Settlements, Saigaon Hong-Kong and Manila will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a.m.

Excelsior Theatre: Bandman Musical Comedy Co., in "Shell Out," at 9-30.

Mails for the Mesopotamia Expeditionary Force, Henjam, Muscat, Fao, Bushire, Koweit, Linga, Bunderabas, Mohammerah and Busra will be closed at the Bombay G. P. O. at 7-0 p.m. Registered letters and parcels will be accepted upto 6-0 p.m.

SATURDAY, April 28.

Excelsior Theatre: Bandman Musical Comedy Co., in "Shell Out," at 9-30.

Indian Liberal Club: Sir N. G. Chandavarkar's Inaugural Address on "The Basis of Legislative Policy in Modern States" Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road, 6-30 p.m. (S. T.).

SUNDAY, April 29.

Excelsior Theatre: "The Scamps" Matine at 6 p..m.

MONDAY., April 30.

Mails for Ceylon, and Australia will be closed at the G. P. O. at 3 p.m.

Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, and Japan will be closed at the G. P. O. at 10 a.m. Parcel mail for China closes at 9 a.m.

TUESDAY, May 1.

Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa Via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the G. P. O. at 7-30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, May 2.

Reception at Government House, Mahableshwar, at 9-45 p.m.

DAILY.

Eldorado Cinema, Lamington Road, 6-45, 8-30 and 10 p.m.
Excelsior Theatre Bandman Musical Comedy Co., at 9-30 p.m.
Excelsior Cinema: At 6-30 p.m.
Empire Theatre: 6-30; 8-30 and 10 p.m.
Royal Opera House: 6-15 and 9-45 p.m.
Palace of Varieties: At 6-30 and 10-0 p.m. every Wednesday, Saturday and Monday. Show every Sunday at 6-30 p.m. at Edwardes.
New Alexandra Cinema: Lohar Chawl, Princess Street.
Olympia Cinema Sandhurst Road.
West End Cinema: Charni Road, 5-15, 6-45
New Alhambra Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 8-45 and 10-30.
Anglo-American Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 8-45 and 10-30.
Imperial Cinema, Lamington Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-15 p.m.

TABLE OF LEADING CONTE NTS

LEADING ARTICLES	PAGE.
The Price of Loyalty?	6
The Pathan Terror	6
NOTES OF THE DAY	6
SPECIAL ARTICLE.	
The Small Causes Courts	8
FOREIGN CABLES.	
The War	7 & 8
BOMBAY AND PROVINCIAL.	
The War Loan	8
BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS	5
GENERAL NEWS	
Satara District Conference	8
THE WEATHER	3
COMMERCIAL	3

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

April, 27.

Medical Examination of the 41-50 Class.

Every person registered in the Town and Island of Bombay or in the Island of Salsette (excluding Thana District) who has been registered under Ordinance 1 of 1917 as having attained the age of 41 years and having not attained the age of 50 years on 1st February 1917, and who has not claimed non-liability to register or whose claim to non-liability has been rejected, and who has not been declared to be totally exempt from military service, is required to present himself for medical examination at one or other of the following centres in Bombay on or after May 2, 1917, and up to May 5, 1917, inclusive, between the hours of 9 a.m., and 1 p.m., or between the hours of 2-30 p.m., and 6 p.m.

Gerard Freeman Thomas war Hospital, entrance in west wing. Victoria War Hospital, main entrance.

Alexandra War Hospital, No. 2. Shed top of north staircase.

This Notice does not apply to employees of the B. B. and C. I. Railway and the G. I. P. Railway who have already received, or who will receive, special instructions regarding their medical examination, nor does this Notice apply to men attached to the Mercantile Marine. Every man presenting himself for examination should take with him his Registration Certificate.

W. KNIGHT, Major-General,
Commanding, Bombay Brigade.
Bombay, 25th April, 1917.
(Sd.) C. N. MOBERLY, Major,
Adjutant, Bombay Vol. Rifles.

POONA RIFLES.

April 27.

Parades for the week ending 28th April 1917:—

368. Drills and Instruction.—At Headquarters—
Thursday at 7 a.m.
Friday and Saturday at 6-30 a.m.
All Non-efficients of the season 1916-17 and all recruits residing in Poona will attend.
Buglers, Saturday at 5-30 p.m.

369. Equipment.—Equipment will be issued at the Armoury to all members of the Poona Rifles I. D. F. residing in Poona, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 1 p.m. daily except Sundays.

370. Service.—Reinforcement of 30 men are required for service in East Africa with the Machine Gun Company, members willing to join the above Company should submit their names to Headquarters at once.

371. Decrease.—The following members having been granted total exemption on Medical grounds are struck off the strength of the Corps accordingly:—

Privates S. A. Kennedy, A. E. Row, A. Richardson, P. H. Cooper, and A. E. Court.

A. R. KEARSEY, Captain,
Adjutant Poona Rifles.

BAND AT THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play this evening a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15.

BOMBAY EXEMPTION TRIBUNAL.

LIQUOR SUPPLY AND MILITARY SERVICE.

The Exemption Tribunal for Bombay, consisting of Mr. W. C. Shepherd (President) and Mr. Bowman and Lieut.-Col. R. B. Low (members), resumed its sittings at the Town Hall, yesterday. Captain S. T. Sheppard represented the General Commanding the Bombay Brigade.

The Controller of Railway and I. M. T. stores, Indian Munitions Board, applied for exemption on behalf of nine employees. He said the work carried on was Government work in connection with Mesopotamia, Aden, Egypt and other places and many of the men worked from 8 a.m. to 7 p.m.

The Tribunal granted exemption till the 1st of July and said a further application might be made after that.

TEMPORARY EXEMPTION TO A DAIRY MANAGER.

The Secretaries, Indian Dairy Supply Co., applied for exemption on behalf of Mr. I. Lawton, who has a contract with Government for the supply of milk etc., for the troops.

Captain Sheppard said the applicant might do local service. He asked that his suggestion should go on record. The applicant was not employed in munition work.

The Tribunal granted exemption till the 1st of July, with permission to make a further application after that.

A DISTILLERY OF "NATIONAL IMPORTANCE."

The general manager of Messrs. Carew and Co. Limited, applied for exemption of behalf of Mr. A. D. Milne. He said the firm were contractors to Government and the distillery was a work of national importance.

The President suggested that Mr. Milne might undergo local training.

The general manager said Mr. Milne had been a volunteer for a long time. He worked from 7 a.m., to 6 p.m. Mr. Milne should not be taken away from his work for any length of time. Government got a revenue of Rs. 30 lakhs per annum from the work of the distillery.

Captain Sheppard asked if it was suggested that supply of liquor was a matter of national importance. The Allies were taking measures for the promotion of temperance among their peoples.

PRESIDENT ON CONSIDERATION OF REVENUE.

The President said it could not be denied that the very large revenue which the traffic brought to Government was a matter of national importance.

The general manager said the closing of the distillery would result in large illicit distillation.

Captain Sheppard suggested the application might be made by Government as the distillery belonged to them.

The matter was adjourned.

APPLICATIONS BY PARSI VOLUNTEERS.

Mr. H. D. Karaka, a member of the Poona Volunteer Rifles, said he would do work in Bombay and did not want to be called away from Bombay until his examination was over. He had been transferred to Bombay. He was informed that the Selection Committee would deal with the matter.

Messrs. F. M. Chinoy and Co. applied for exemption on behalf of Mr. J. Williams and Mr. McNally. It was stated that the applicants were volunteers and the company had contract with the Postal authorities for postal motor service. They had to work practically the whole day and night. The applicants were exempted till the 1st of July.

The Tribunal adjourned till to-day.

MESSRS. KEMP & CO.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In my letter which appeared in your paper on the 23rd instant about the affairs of Messrs. Kemp and Co., I referred to the controversy which has been going on between Mr. R. E. Bharucha and the Directors and the complaints of Mr. R. E. Bharucha about the lack of efficient control in the management of the Company.

A perusal of the Report of the Bombay Exemption Tribunal which appears in your issue of 25th affords a curious confirmation of one of Mr. R. E. Bharucha's complaints. Mr. Bharucha in his circular dated 1st December 1916 urged that each of the Branches of the Company must be placed in charge of an expert Chemist and not of a Compounder as at present. The Directors seemed to treat the suggestion rather lightly as appears from their evasive reply which ran as follows:—

"With regard to Mr. Bharucha's suggestion that each branch should be placed in charge of an expert Chemist, your Directors are of opinion that it is desirable in the interests of the Company to encourage the members of the permanent staff, and that any Indian member of that staff who, in the opinion of your Directors, is capable of managing a branch should be placed in charge of a branch rather than that the assistance of outside services should be enlisted."

It appears from the Report of the proceedings of the Tribunal that Mr. Robinson in the firm of Thomson and Taylor applied for exemption on behalf of two of his qualified assistants on the ground that *their whole time attendance was necessary because the safety of the public depended upon their proper supervision and that they had to see that every prescription was correctly dispensed.*

The above fully bears out Mr. Bharucha's views and shows clearly that he has a much clearer perception of the duties which a dispensing concern like Messrs. Kemp's owes to the public than the Directors seem to have. It is attention to matters like these that inspire public confidence and lead to success of the business.—Yours, etc.

JUSTICE.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

NASIK SESSIONS.

A Circular issued by the Honorary Secretaries of 17th Bombay Provincial Conference states that the sittings of the Conference will be held at Nasik on 12th, 13th, and 14th May 1917, in a spacious mandap which is being erected on the open site opposite the Judicial Buildings on the Bombay Agra Road. The mandap will occupy about 4,000 people. Boarding and lodging arrangement for those living in Indian style has been made in large buildings in Panchavati, for which delegates will be charged Re. 1 per day. These arrangements are made from 11th May to 15th May. Boarding and Lodging arrangement for those living in English style is being made. It will be convenient if the Reception Committee is informed before hand the number of delegates living in English style. The charges for these arrangements will not exceed Rs. 6 per day.

The fee for a delegate is Rs. 3, and for the member of the Reception Committee Rs. 5. Visitors will be charged at Rs. 2 and Re. 1. Boarding and lodging arrangements of mofussil visitors will be made at the above rates.

The climate of Nasik is very tempting during May.

The Reception Committee earnestly requests all to elect delegates for the Conference, and to communicate the names to the Secretaries as soon as possible.

The Hon. Mr. Srinivas Shastri, Member of the Imperial Council, will preside.

ANOTHER BIG COTTON FIRE.

DAMAGE TO THE EXTENT OF TWO LAKHS.

Colaba was again the scene of a disastrous cotton fire yesterday morning. Some four to five thousand bales stacked in *Juthos* Nos. 67 and 68 near Oliver's Folly, Apollo Reclamation, and owned by Mr. Khimji were seen to be on fire at about 11-30 a.m. The fire engines played on the stacks from all sides under the supervision of Mr. Greenop, and a large number of bales were removed to a distance by the Police and the Salvage Corps under Mr. Scully. It took more than two hours to completely get the fire under control. The cause of the fire is unknown so far and the damage is roughly estimated at about two lakhs of rupees, which is covered by insurance.

STILL ANOTHER FIRE.

About 7 p.m., yesterday another fire broke out in jetha No. 1, situated in the Cotton Green, at Colaba. The jetha contained about 800 bales belonging to one Ramjee. Fire engines from different stations arrived on the spot and put out the flames in one hour. About 200 bales were damaged by fire and water. The damage is estimated at about Rs. 20,000.

ELTON HOCKEY.

THURSDAYS RESULTS.

B. E. S. High School "A" beat Y. M. Hebrew Association 4—0.

Cathedral High School beat John C. School 3—1.

FRIDAY'S GAME.

Panchgani High School vs. St. Mary's High School.

B. E. S. High School "B" vs. International H. Club.

INDIA'S SEA-BORNE TRADE RETURNS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 25.

Trade returns issued to-day show imports of merchandise upto March 1917, were valued at one hundred million sterling, showing an increase of 13 per cent. A total trade of 261 millions passed over the seas, showing an increase of 19 per cent. Shipping clearance from ports of British India totalled 5,185 vessels with 58,90,438 tons, against 4,269 vessels with 58,22,834 tons in 1915-16.

ELECTION OF THE CORPORATION PRESIDENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—"It is but a part we see, and not the whole" was never more true than in the correspondence which appears in your columns on the above subject.

Its importance transcends the contest betwen Mr. Baptista and Mr. Mc Bain for the Presidential chair, and it is immaterial who the President is, as a result of the said contest.

Human nature being what it is, till public opinion is strong enough to demonstrate that its kicks have greater force—and hence greater "value"—than official kisses, cases like the present are bound to happen more often than not. Is public opinion strong enough to kick out the undersirable element from public life, is the question "The rest is all but leather and prunello."

Your correspondent Mr. J. N. Bahadurji can be sure that persons who cannot resist official pressure or whose minds are benumbed by fear of losing official favour, will continue,—nay increase and multiply,—till this "gentry" is made to realise that the game they are engaged upon does not "pay", that public opinion is not in a mood to tolerate them; till then, not a second less not a second more, they are bound to thrive.

The remedy is clear. Let the public apply it. Dust they are and to dust they must return. Treat them with the respect they deserve and they die.—Yours, etc.

LAKHMIDAS ROWJEE TAIRSEE.

Apollo Street, April 26.

SURAT HOME RULE LEAGUE.

ABOLITION OF SYSTEM OF MUNICIPAL NOMINATIONS URGED.

At a meeting of the Surat Home Rule League held at Dr. Hora's medical rooms on the 22nd instant with Mr. M. R. Vidyarthi, in the chair, the following among other resolutions were passed unanimously:—

In the opinion of this League the action of the Behar Government in withdrawing the notice issued against Mr. M. K. Gandhi under Section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code is quite in keeping with the best traditions of British Rule and justice and this League, therefore, expresses its satisfaction for the prompt action taken by it in withdrawing the notice and at the same time offering assistance in the conduct of enquiry. It, further, trusts that in future such statesmanship will be observed with regard to other public men on similar occasions.

The Surat Branch of the Home Rule League approves of the resolution passed by the Poona Municipality requesting Government to abolish the system of nomination in the Poona Municipality and to constitute the whole Board of elected councillors; it further appeals to the other Municipalities and especially the Surat Municipality to pass similar resolutions. The Secretary is hereby authorised to forward the above resolutions to the President and Councillors of the Surat Municipality.

SATARA DISTRICT CONFERENCE.

LAST DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

(From our Correspondent.)

SATARA, April 26.

After the Abkari resolution at the Wednesday evening sitting the Conference passed the Arms Act resolution, requesting the Government to issue five licenses per thousand of population to enable the agriculturists to protect their crops from wild animals a resolution on the Public Services Commission Report and the Home Rule resolution.

On Thursday several resolutions on local matters were passed.

The Local Self-Government resolution was then moved by Mr. Wasudeorao Chirmule and the Revision Settlement resolution by Mr. Karandikar.

After passing some formal resolutions the Secretary the Conference, Mr. G. B. Phansalker garlanded the President and the Chairman and the proceedings were closed.

The next conference meets in Patan Taluka probably at Chaphal.

NAWAB OF DACCA JOINS BENGALI REGIMENT.

FAREWELL MEETING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 26.

This evening the people of Dacca held a meeting to bid farewell to Khwaja Habibulla Nawab of Dacca, who is leaving Dacca to join the Bengali regiment.

The Nawab in reply said that he was glad to have been able to cast aside all personal considerations and offer his services for the King and country.

ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY.

CONCESSIONS TO STUDENTS JOINING DEFENCE FORCE,

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, April 26.

The syndicate of the Allahabad University at a meeting just held, had under its consideration the question of granting special concessions as regards attendance to students of affilated colleges, who wish to volunteer for military service, and resolved the members of University who volunteer for military service should be excused attendance during the course of their military training, i.e., in their case, a regular course of study should be interpreted as meaning a regular course of study excluding the period during which they are undergoing military training.

It is understood military training will last three months and during it, volunteers would not be able to attend their colleges. If after their return they are called up for active service, they could not expect further concessions.

THE "SUDAN RESERVE CORPS."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, April 26.

The "Pioneer's" Cairo correspondent writes:—The Governor-General of the Sudan has just issued a proclamation ordering that a corps called the "Sudan Reserve Corps" should be raised. All British subjects of British descent, resident in Sudan, and who are between the ages of 18 and 50 will be liable for service in this corps. But the following will be exempted, viz, officers and men of H. M. S. regular reserve, or territorial forces, or of forces raised by the Dominion Governments, and officers and men serving in H. M. S. Navy, or Royal Marine officers, and men serving in the Egyptian Army, men in holy orders or regular ministers of any religious denomination. Exemptions will also be granted by a special board to conscientious objectors to combatant service who make statutory statement on oath, to men unfit for service on grounds of ill-health or infirmity, and to those whose position or work renders it inexpedient or impracticable that they should serve.

The Governor-General has also power to grant exemption to any person by name, or to the holder of any office, if in his opinion, it would be expedient that such person or holder of such office should be engaged in the work, or perform duties incompatible with the service in the corps.

EDUCATION IN BRITISH ISLES.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE OF 21 MILLIONS.

The estimated expenditure on education, science, and art in the British Islies, says the "Manchester Guadian," amounts to no less than £21,412,175, an increase over 1916-17 by £764,747. The Board of Education requires £15,159,780, the chief items being grants to public elementary schools, £12,669,453; administration, £206,002; inspection and examination, £217,158; grants for teaching of teachers, £357,900 (a decrease of £52,132), grants towards secondary schools and pupil teachers and bursars, £962,600; and grants for technical schools, £531,500. A sum of £2,513,765 is set down for public education in Scotland and £1,818,018 for public education in Ireland.

A number of officers are drawing additional salaries for doing war work. One junior examiner (salary £250-£600- has been seconded for service as an assistant secretary to the War Cabinet, and receives an allowance of £538 per annum. A senior examiner in the legal department (£650-£300) receives £150 per annum as secretary to the Development Commission. An assistant estates clerk (£250-£500) receives £100 per annum from the Liquor Control Board. The principal assistant secretary of public elementary schools (£1,200) is down for £300 per annum as general secretary to the Ministry of Munitions. One junior examiner (£250-£600) has an allowance of £150 as assistant secretary to the Defence of the Realm Losses Commission, and three receive £100 each per year for special services at the Ministry of Munitions. One receives £300 as secretary of the Defence of the Realm Losses Commission.

Following an expenditure of £20,000 in the current year, another £15,000 is needed to pay for the relief expedition fitted out by the Admiralty to rescue members of the Imperial Transantarctic Expedition from Elephant Island and also in respect of one-half of the expenses of the relief expedition sent in conjunction with the Governments of Australia and New Zealand to Ross Sea.

A sum of one million pounds is allotted as a grant in aid to encourage scientific and industrial research in 1917-18. It will be paid to the account of the Imperial Trust, and any balance will not be surrendered at the close of the financial year. Grants will be made by the directions of a Committee of the Privy Council over an agreed period to approved trade associations or research, to supplement the funds of the associations, and payments in respect of such grants will not be liable to surrender by the grantees at the end of the financial year.

GENERAL MAUDE'S REPORT.

SURPRISE ATTACK ON THE ENEMY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 26.

Further report has been received from the General Officer Commanding the Mesopotamian Expeditionary Force regarding the result of action on the 21st and 22nd instant about Istabulat on the right bank of the Tigris. A full list of our captures in operations of these two days including those already reported is as follows:—Twenty officers and 667 other ranks taken prisoners, one 5.9 gun, 14 Krupin guns, two machine-guns, 1,240 rifles, a quantity of hand grenades, 200 rounds of gun ammunition, 540,000 rounds of rifle ammunition, four limbers, 16 engines, 240 trucks, one crane spare wheels, and other stores.

Telegraphing on the evening of April 24th General Maude, reports that after the night march, we made a surprise attack on one Division of thirteenth Turkish Corps on the west bank of the Shatt-el-Adhaim, abut seven miles north of its junction with the Tigris. The enemy was driven from his position and fell back on the second Turkish Division of Thirteenth Corps some ten miles further north.

In this action 151 prisoners were taken including four officers.

We also captured many transport mules, ponies and camels.

MYSORE REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MYSORE, April 26.

The discussion of the budget allowed for the first time to the members of the Representative Assembly took place this afternoon. The members expressed their gratitude to his Highness for according them the privilege. There were suggestions and requests for more budget allotment for education, industries, agriculture etc. Only a few of members took part in the discussion and some of them referred to the new scheme of financial settlement One of them stated time alone could say whether the present scheme was an improvement, and another stated it was an attempt to put a cloak to cover lapses.

The budget discussion continued and was only pushed when the assembly rose for the day. In the course of the speeches, two members referred to the condition of the High Schools and suggested the appointment of English University trained masters for Government high schools.

A Mahomedan member complained of the difficulties of the Anglo-Vernacular-Hindustani schools and of grievances of the Mahomedan teachers and prayed for the appointment of a European officer to cooperate with the Inspector-General of Education to enquire into the complaints.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

The abnormal delay reported on week-end cablegrams last month to and via the United Kingdom, due to heavy floods in the south of Spain no longer exists.

INSTITUTO LUSO-INDIANO

Mr. P. V. D'Souza will give a lecture on "Ourselves" on Sunday the 29th instant at 6-30 p.m. under the auspices and in the Hall of the Instituto Luso-Indiano, Dabul, Girgaum Road. Mr. Luis D'Souza, J.P., will preside. The lecture is open to the public.

BOMBAY PICEGOODS TRADE.

THE GROWING JAPANESE COMPETITION.

PLEA FOR AN INDIAN MERCANTILE MARINE.

The annual general meeting of the Bombay Native Piecegoods Merchants' Association was held on Sunday the 22nd instant, when the President of the Association, the Hon. Mr. Manmohandas Ramji, presided.

In the course of his speech, he said:—The principal event of the report was the termination of our contract with the liners. Our points of dispute with them were the surcharge on freight and the suspension of their contract due to the war. With regard to the first, the arbitrators decided against the liners which have returned the surcharge on freight, while the second point is still to be referred to arbitration.

Our piecegoods trade had to suffer to a large extent owing to the shortage of tonnage consequent on the war conditions, as will be seen from the following figures:—

Imports of cotton piecegoods from the United Kingdom (Yards).

	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15
Grey	1,513,140,927		
Bleached	755,736,932		
Coloured	637,629,539		
	1913-14.		1914-15
Grey	1,516,028,204		1,294,655,212
Bleached	781,466,871		595,504,810
Coloured	770,396,487		463,640,018

IMPROVED TRADE WITH JAPAN.

It is seen from these figures that there is a reduction of 25 per cent in our trade with the United Kingdom. On the other hand our trade with Japan in these commodities has increased, as will be seen from the following statistics:

Imports of piecegoods from Japan. (Yards).

	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15.
Grey	5,219,970	7,107,916	1,5264,548
Bleached	47,314	58,050	68,094
Coloured	613,639	1,734,543	709,423

Japan has thus trebled her trade in piecegoods in three years. One of the main causes of the forward strides Japan has been able to take in this as well as in others commodities is due to her great activity in building up a splendid mercantile marine.

INDIAN SHIPBUILDING INDUSTRY.

Unfortunately we have lost wholly this industry, which was once flourishing amongst us, owing to the indifference of our people and want of proper help from Government. The iron and steel works of Messrs. Tata Iron & Sons have made the work of shipbuilding in this country possible if but our people take to it zealously. Is it not high time that we should think over this matter seriously as Japan is taking her required iron from India and China in large quantities and pushing up her shipbuilding industry? Japan imported from this country iron and steel in following quantities:—

1912-13	1913-14	1915-16.
Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
80,684	65,399	22,929.

This war has shown how not only men and money but ships also play a leading part in modern warfare and it may be hoped that both the Government and the people will be awakened to a sense of their duty in this respect and that after the war proper attention will be paid to this important question.

WAR AND COMMERCE.

With regard to the war which has not ended yet, it is increasingly apparent that its main function is to secure the freedom and liberties of people by smashing up militarism, which is a haunting terror for the whole world and which saps the life-blood of democracy. It compelled the different Governments to vie with another in the race for armaments at the expense of urgently needed reforms, which could not be spared sufficient funds owing to military and naval expenses absorbing all the energies of the people. It is just because of this that the free democracies of England, France and Russia, to which is now added the powerful democracy of the United States, are trying to dispel this nightmare and to restore light and life to Europe and the world. Peace will be assured to the world only with all the Governments joining together in a sort of a League of Peace, resolving to fight unitedly against any Government which first breaks international laws. Then only will international law and the dictates of humanity prevail, both of which they have flung to the winds. It is to be hoped that all these things will be remembered at the Peace Conference, as otherwise, if the high ideals for which the sword was drawn are forgotten and national avarice and selfishness are allowed free play, the peace will be put of a short duration and the world will be plunged again into another war, which will be even more dreadful than the present one.

SUPPORT TO WAR LOAN.

In conclusion, I appeal to you all to subscribe to War Loan. It is the duty of not only the commercial community but also of the public in general to take as much as possible of this loan, which is rightly called a sacrifice loan—sacrifice in order to win the battle of freedom. The terms of the loan are so arranged that they are suitable to all, whether rich or poor, and none can forward the plea that he cannot subscribe to it. Even more than the merchants, capitalists and Native States will find in this loan one of the soundest and safest investments. I finally pray to God to bring the war to a speedy end, giving victory to the Allies who stand for liberty and justice.

LLOYDS'
Motor Car
Insurance Policy
Provides indemnities against
LIFE | FIRE
ACCIDENTS | EXPLOSIONS
THEFTS | THIRD PARTY CLAIMS.
Claims Settled
Promptly and Generously.
Prospectus on application to the
Bombay Motor Car Co., Ltd.,
11, Elphinstone Circle | BOMBAY. | Apollo Bunder

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A Dodge MOTOR TAXI, complete with all materials and used for a few months, is to be sold in working order. For further particulars write to Box No. 731, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7857

PLOTS TO LET.

FOR Workshops, Factories, Garages, etc., at Lamington Road, near Byculla Club. Apply to:—
RAMCHANDRA JANKOJI,
Opposite Eldorado Cinematograph,
Lamington Road,
BOMBAY 7.

INVEST
IN
POST OFFICE CASH CERTIFICATES.
YOU CAN DRAW YOUR MONEY WHEN YOU LIKE
BUT
THE LONGER YOU LEAVE IT IN, THE MORE IT GROWS.

INSURE
AGAINST FIRE, ACCIDENT, SICKNESS, BURGLARY AND EMBEZZLEMENT, AND ALL RISKS CONNECTED WITH MOTOR CARS, HORSES, CARRIAGES, LIFTS AND PLATE GLASS.
WITH THE
GENERAL Accident Fire & Life ASSURANCE
CORPORATION, LTD.
(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN.)
12-14, CHURCH GATE STREET,
BOMBAY.
MANAGER FOR INDIA—G. M. ROSE.

VAJIKARAN
THE LEADING NERVINE TONIC.
Gives splendid vigour and vitality and cures nervous and functional debility. Rs. 1-8-0.
SAPAT & CO. KALBADEVI BOMBAY.

WONDERFUL FORETELLING
Send your time and date of birth or your star and age or note the time when you write the letter, you will be given a full reading of your life for one year to come for One Rupee only.
Mr. D. Govindarao, B.A., B.L., High Court Vakil Bellary, writes on 23—1—16. "My Annual Life Reading has come out fairly correct."
THE KALINGA ASTROLOGICAL BUREAU.
Chodavaram, Vizagapatam District.

H. L. DIXON & CO., LTD.
DIXON'S ENGINEERING WORKS,
Mazagon Road, Bombay.
ESTABLISHED 1886.
ON GOVERNMENT LIST.
Constructional and General Engineers, Iron and Brass Founders, Coppersmiths and Plumbers, Ship Repairers.
JAMES MACKINTOSH & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers,
17-18, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.
Telegrams: OXID, Bombay. Works Telephon No. 2154.
Reg. Office Tel. No. 786.

LARGEST STOCK IN INDIA.
GEMS JEWELLERY
of of
All Sorts, Indian & Parisian Make
Record Low Prices
M. NAGERSHETH SONS,
East India Merchants,
25, Church Gate Street,
BOMBAY.

DR. V. G. MANTRI, D.D.S.
(America.)
DENTAL SURGEON.
275-277, Hornby Road, Fort,
Opp. Lawrence & Mayo.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Friday, April 27, 1917.

THE PRICE OF LOYALTY?

We published a few days ago the resolution issued by the Punjab Government announcing the revival of the *Jagir* system in the Punjab. The resolution, and even more the principle which underlies the proposal, deserves much more careful examination than either appears to have received so far. The grant of *Jagirs*, of course, is nothing new in Indian history. It was a form of patronage which found special favour with the Moghul Emperors, and the *Jagirdar* in India was mainly a creation of the Moghul regime. To this day scattered in all parts of the country may be found the stray scions of old and noble families that once held *Jagir* from the Delhi Court but lost it, in one way or another, in later generations. The example of the imperial court was followed by the viceroys of the Moghul Emperors, and the *subedars* (Provincial Governors) bestowed many *Jagirs* on their own account. As a result the *Jagir* is still a living institution in most of the Native States, and not a mere memory or relic as is the case for the most part in British India. But it will be found that the *Jagirdar* of to-day in the Native States is a hereditary nobleman, coming in a line of unbroken succession, rather than a new creation. And for very good reasons. The institution of the *Jagir* was the result of certain specific conditions, political and economic, and with the gradual disappearance of those conditions, the perpetuation of the system equally came to be dropped. What those conditions were, in special reference to the Punjab, are described by the "Pioneer" thus:

> The motives underlying gifts by the ruler of his share in the produce of the land showed great diversity. Liberality was often dictated by policy. The conquerors of the Punjab were able to inflict military defeat on many independent chieftains, but they were frequently unable to destroy the local prestige and influence of the vanquished. Intemperate severity would have been imprudent and so not a few of the former chiefs were restored to their estates, or to a portion of them, as *jagirdars*. Again it was wisdom to anticipate the claims of successful military leaders by assigning to them special privileges in the territories which their skill and valour had won. Rivals had to be propitiated where they could not be easily subdued, and a local chief was sometimes content to accept the position of vassal, on condition of furnishing a military contingent, provided that his semi-independence within his own territory was not disturbed. The services of State employees, soldiers and civilians, had to be remunerated, the claims of favourities satisfied, provision made for relations and female dependants, and the obligations of religion and charity fulfilled.

Such were the diverse purposes for which the ruler assigned the right to collect the State dues to sufficiently influential or promising individuals. It moreover relieved the Government, as the same writer says, "of the expense and trouble of establishing its own administration in the large *Jagirs*, for in these the *Jagirdar* was usually the ruler's deputy in executive as well as fiscal matters, while in regard to the smaller grantees it established a more solid relationship than one based on the payment of cash salaries."

It is hardly necessary to labour the point that, with annexation and the subsequent establishment and consolidation of British rule in the country, these conditions and motives became things of the past, and the *Jagirs* themselves, in most cases, were resumed. What, then, are the new circumstances that have called for a revival of the system? The resolution of the Punjab Government, after commending the energy and influence of men of the *Jagirdar* class in the suppression of crime and anarchy, and in maintaining the flow of recruits to the colours and in connection with the surveillance and control of the returned Sikh emigrants, says that to men of this class "*Jagir* is the best appreciated form of reward and the most effective stimulus to service." But these are not the only people for whose behoof the Punjab Government is solicitous. It is also proposed by means of these grants to "reward men who have distinguished themselves in civic duty." In regard to this latter intention the line of thought followed by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab is worth studying. Sir Michael O'Dwyer makes the gratifying admission that there are growing indications that the high ideals of civic duty which are so marked a feature of the upper middle class in the United Kingdom are beginning to be appreciated in India, but this accurate observation leads him to certain strange and unexpected conclusions:

> His Honour thinks we have hardly yet reached a stage, when virtue which inspires disinterested public services, will be generally regarded as its reward, and in the present state of ideas encouragement is, he believes, both necessary and justified.

It apparently did not strike the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab that the means he has selected to serve the laudable purpose of fostering the civic spirit among the people of his province is eminently calculated to defeat that end. He recognises that the ideals of civic duty that obtain in the West are beginning to be appreciated in this country,—we do not go beyond the limits of his own admission on this point, although they fall short of the actual facts,—and he instantly sets about *subsidising* public men, for the proposals amount to nothing less, so as to destroy the very "disinterestedness" which he professes to hold in esteem and which constitutes the essence of honourable citizenship. Either "disinterested public service," such as his Honour describes, is the right ideal to keep in view, or it is not. One gathers that Sir Michael O'Dwyer thinks it is, at least in theory. But in practice he sets about devising means which must inevitably frustrate the realization of that ideal. According to his scheme, it will no longer be "virtue that is its own reward," that shall inspire "disinterested public service" but the most powerful material inducements which must antomatically take away from the "disinterestedness" of the public activities of the citizen. What the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab calls "encouragement" is, in our opinion, nothing short of subversion. We are amazed that so high-placed an official should have been responsible for so woeful a misapplication of the means to the end. Supposing a citizen of the Punjab devotes himself to public life, in conscious pursuit of the bait of the *Jagir* dangling before his eyes, what shred of "disinterestedness," might we ask, remains either as his inspiration or his motive? Yet that is just the lure that has been provided by the Punjab Government to be the spur to his patriotism and the incentive to his citizenship. We confess to profound disappointment that the Government of India, as well as the Secretary of State, should have ever sanctioned such a scheme as this and that Lord Chelmsford should ostentatiously commend and advertise it. It is pathetic that the statesmen who govern India, and are responsible for moulding her future, have not yet realized that Indians are and can be loyal to the British Crown and the British connection willingly and spontaneously, without resort being had to such degrading devices as buying loyalty and subsidising sentiment. The ruling principle of Indian loyalty must be an intellectual acceptance and willing rendering,—or it is worth nothing. The task of British statesmanship unquestionably lies in fostering that voluntary acceptance, and not in inducing allegiance by putting sordid temptations and tangible rewards in the way of the would-be citizen.

The more one examines the scheme of the new *Jagirs* the more convinced one is that nothing could be more destructive of disinterested, honourable and spontaneous public life in the Punjab than the proposals so unhappily sanctioned by the Secretary of State before the public knew anything about them. The maximum value of the *Jagirs* that have been sanctioned is Rs. 10,000 for the first year and Rs. 5,000 for subsequent years. The creation of the new *Jagirs* will be gradual, the grant to be made upon "definite conditions of active service to the best of the grantee's ability and power." The grants are to be subject to the limit of Rs. 1,000 per annum in each case, and one-half to be continued for one generation after the death of the original grantee. "Succession would ordinarily be to the first grantee's son brought up with the example of his father before his eyes,"—but subject in every case to the approval of the Local Government. After the father and the (selected) son, the *Jagir* will lapse. But the grant may be continued unto the third generation by a *new* creation (the Punjab Government now hold perpetual power of making fresh *Jagirdars*, which, in its turn, will remain half-valid unto the fourth, and so on. Provided, "continued good conduct, steadfast loyalty and active good service,"—are unendingly in evidence, generation by generation, to the satisfaction of the Local Government. But where does "disinterested public service," by which Sir Michael professes to set such store, come in? And what is the value of a loyalty generated by this process of mortgaging the convictions and spiritual life of generations yet unborn?

THE PATHAN TERROR.

We desire to draw the particular attention of the authorities concerned to the letter which appears in another column regarding the "frightfulness" practiced by Pathan bullies in Bombay. As a matter of fact the operations of these blackguards is not confined to the City but they extend into the districts, the Pathan money lender being no unfamiliar figure in the villages. It is in the City however that they are mostly domiciled and where large colonies of them carry on their nefarious operations. We have good reason to believe that the appalling picture of the extent to which these harpies terrorise the poorer elements of the population is in no way exaggerated by our correspondent, though it is not easy for any one unacquainted with the conditions to realise that these things are possible in the first city of Britissh India in the year of grace 1917. Most of these men, as our correspondent says, are either brothel keepers or money-lenders and in many cases the two professions are combined and fit into one another with convenient and profitable results, the supply of recruits for the brothels being augmented on occasions by the hostages delivered up as payment in kind in settlement of obligations which the debtor is unable to meet in cash.

Our correspondent describes in accurate detail the methods pursued by these bullies,—the initial enticing of the victim into the net by plausible and sweet-toned persuasions and the subsequent exposure of the pretended benefactor in his true colours as a human monster, compared to whom Shylock sharpening his knife and wetting his lips in anticipation of slicing off his pound of flesh was quite a genial individual. Our correspondent quotes a case where the rate of interest charged was one thousand per cent. and even after the debt, principal and interest, had been paid several times over the unfortunate victim was still terrorised and assaulted by his creditor on his declining to pay him anything further. We have no doubt that the case is only exceptional in that it came into the police court, for as a rule the victims of these men are far too terrified of the consequences of setting the law in motion, to seek the protection that the law affords. It is notorious that the Pathan moneylender goes on his rounds accompanied by a big stick, and very often a companion in frightfulness, and pursues his methods of terrorism with impunity as far as the beat constable or for that matter, any other policeman, is concerned. He seems to have inspired the police force of Bombay with respect by his prowess, or by some other persuasive quality, which in nine cases out of ten ensures immunity for any exhibition of lawlessness, in which he chooses to indulge. And the effect of this is to be found in the timidity of the public where a Pathan is concerned and the effectual apprehension he has established in the minds of those he victimises that it is better to bear with his "frightfulness" to almost any limit than to attempt to seek protection from it. Another instance quoted by our correspondent, incredible if one did not know that these man regard themselves as a law unto themselves, is that of a case in which a Pathan had actually seized a young Ghati girl and was dragging her to his lodging for the infliction of "punishment" for the offence of having accidentally kicked a stone against him. Four sepoys had to use their combined powers of persuasion,—not their authority, be it noted,—to induce him to forego his proposed revenge.

The terrorising of poor peole all over the City by these bullies, their abominable methods of entrapping their victims, of extorting money, of filling their brothels, and the horrible oppression that they practise on their female victims, of which we had a sampie in the story told in the Sessions Court the other day, constitute a scandal that has been tolerated by authority long enough. We want to know what the police are doing in this matter. We want to know what the Government are doing or what they propose to do. Three weeks have passed since the public of this city was shocked and horrified by the revelation that a woman leading the life of the most wretched slave that ever existed was foully done to death as part of the system by which these men keep their hold on their victims. That hers was not an isolated case is notorious. Three weeks have passed since in these columns and elsewhere the attention of the Government was drawn to this horrible state of affairs and they were urged to take immediate action. There is no sign that anything has been done. Officials we presume are too busy moving to the balmy heights of Mahableshwar or the cooler plains of Poona to give this matter the urgent attention it insistently demands. The Police are, perhaps, too busy attending to the complaints of honourable members of council or pursuing political mare's nests, to engage themselves in this duty that lies so near their doors. If the Commissioner of Police can spare some of his time from his distractions as "an officer engaged in the defence of the coast," or pass on those duties to somebody else; or, better still, if he could utilise his boasted powers of arresting without warrant and deportation under the Defence of India Act for purposes totally unconcerned with those that enactment was intended to meet, to rid us of this Pathan pest, he would be doing something to earn the gratitude of a much tried public. But if the authorities do not move in the matter the public at large will have to take some action to bring it more prominently to their attention.

Notes of the Day.

Like the Old Days of Drake.

No naval engagement of the whole war, not even the Battle of Jutland, itself provides a more thrilling story of valour, dash and heroism than that related in to-day's telegrams of the two British destroyers that engaged and defeated the six German vessels of similar class whose commanders had the temerity to attempt a raid on Dover. The narrative reads like one of a fight in the good old days of Drake or Nelson, when the locking of vessels together and hand-to-hand fighting of the opposing crews was a regular feature of naval battle. In these days of huge dreadnoughts of immense gun power and long range such contests in the case of cruisers or line of battleships are out of the reckoning, but they are possible, though on different lines, in the case of the smaller vessels. In the old days one vessel ran alongside another and got out her grappling irons for the purpose of boarding and capturing her at the point of the pistol and the cutlass. To-day the destroyer does not run alongside, but she uses her ram head-on for the purpose of cutting her victim in two or so disabling her as to sink her. It is, as the Admiralty communiqué says, an exceedingly delicate operation, the slightest miscalculation in a turn of the helm or a revolution more or less of the propeller spelling possible failure.

A Brilliant Operation.

It was in the present instance, however, the obviously indicated manoeuvre for the two British vessels had to face a superior weight of gunfire at close quarters. Their tactics in employing without hesitation the ramming manoeuvre were fully justified in the result. The first attempt by the Swift to ram the leading enemy vessel failed, but the failure opened the way for an operation, the brilliance of which almost takes one's breath away in the reading of it. Turning, she traversed the whole German line unscathed, neatly torpedoed another boat while turning, and again dashed, though unsuccessfully, to ram the leader, which fled in the darkness with the Swift in pursuit. In the meanwhile the latter's companion, the Broke, had torpedoed the second boat of the enemy line and decided to ram the third, which she did fair and square abreast of the aft funnel. Then followed the desperate hand to hand conflict which recalls the fighting of olden time. The enemy's deck was swept with a devastating fire, and the German crew who rushed aboard the ramming vessel were either driven overboard or made prisoners. The Broke then wrenched herself free from the sinking German and endeavoured to repeat the manoeuvre with a third German boat and though she failed managed to get a torpedo home.

"I'm going off, now, Sir!"

Both British vessels suffered in the contest, which is hardly surprising, the Swift slightly, the Broke more seriously. But the casualties were very moderate considering the nature of the conflict. It is small wonder that the crews of the two gallant little vessels cheered one another hoarse when the conflict was over, for this is one of the heroic little battles that go down in history in company with the great fights which settle the issue of supremacy on the ocean. The Germans put up a good fight and the men of the rammed destroyer fought bravely. The remainder of the squadron fled because it was the right tactics to pursue. But it is disgusting to think that a heroic episode should have been marred by characteristic Hunnish treachery. The spirit of the British crews is indicated in the conduct of the helmsman of the Broke, who, though wounded four times, stuck to his post to the end and then, remarking "I'm going off now, Sir," fainted. That is not bathos, but to any one who knows the psychology of the British Bluejacket, it is eminently characteristic of his *sang froid* and his determination not to make a fuss of himself, even to the last gasp.

India and the Empire.

The luncheon given by the Empire Press Union to the Dominions and Indian representatives on the Imperial War Cabinet appears to have proved a pleasant and successful function. Mr. Massey, besides paying a tribute to India's assistance in the war, made an effective topical point. "Alluding to the recent references to Republican institutions he declared as a warning (*sic*) that Great Britain's limited Monarchy was the freest democracy in the world and was the keystone of the Empire." Among the Indian representatives it apparently fell to Sir James Meston to speak at the luncheon, and he made some appropriate and suitable acknowledgments and observations on behalf of India. Referring however to the possibility of members of Parliament visiting India, Sir James Meston suggested that "the Dominions statesmen and pressmen should participate in the visit." We on our part would warmly welcome a visit to India by members of Parliament and the Dominions statesmen, as well as representative pressmen,—but in the case of the latter it will be necessary to guard against their meeting with the same fate in India as overtook Mr. Curtis. Besides, we shall need a different type of pressmen to the Lovat Fraser and Chirol school, if they are to do some useful Imperial work and not merely serve as honorary A.-D.-C.'s at the Viceregal Court.

The Leeds Gift.

The announcement that the Leeds Incorporated Chamber of Commerce has presented an aeroplane to India, welcome as such an announcement would have been any time during these days of war, is doubly so at the present moment when the echoes of the unfortunate controversy in England over the Indian Cotton Duties have not yet died. At any time during this war, when the hearts of the King-Emperor's subjects—whether in Britain, the Dominions or in India—are being daily knit closely together by a sense of common responsibilities cheerfully borne and shouldered—the gift would have come as a symbol of this unity in diversity. Coming as the gift does now from a great body representative of English manufacturers and commercial men, it is a proof that the solidarity of the Empire is based on considerations that are higher than and independent of any mere material considerations of commercial gains, and, therefore, incapable of being affected by differences, however great, regarding the latter.

The Health of the City.

After a temporary subsidence plague again raised its head last week, the increase in the number of fatal cases being 28 over the previous week's total of 64. There were also 26 more attacks than previously. This enhanced plague mortality as well as the higher toll among tuberculosis patients materially contributed to the high general death-rate registered in the City last week. The total mortality stood at 723, or an increase of 48 cases. Small-pox registered 33 attacks and 14 deaths during the week, while cholera was absent as usual. The mortality from the principal other diseases was as follows: Phthisis 29, other diseases of the respiratory system 246, tubercular diseases 12, old age 36, malaria 6, enteric nil, diseases of the nervous system 43 and debility 37. There were 357 live births during the week, in addition to 39 still births and 2 premature births.

U. S. LOAN TO ALLIES.

FIRST INSTALMENT OF 40 MILLIONS STERLING PAID.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, April 25.
Recd. 5 p.m., April 26.

Mr. McAdoo has handed Sir Cecil Stringrice, Treasury Warrants for forty millions sterling, being a first instalment of the loan to the Allies.

FIERCE FIGHTING ON SCARPE STILL IN PROGRESS.

SEVERAL COUNTER-ATTACKS ON GAVRELLE REPULSED.

FIVE TURKISH SCHOONERS SUNK.

FIERCE FIGHTING ON SCARPE.

COUNTER-ATTACK ON GAVRELLE DESCRIBED.

HEAVY GERMAN LOSSES.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, April 25.
Recd. 7 a.m., April 26

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters wiring to-day says:—The Scarpe Valley continues to be the centre of fierce fighting, which is going on along the whole length of our advance between Lens and St. Quentin. It is generally believed that the enemy has suffered more heavily in this battle in proportion to the numbers employed than in any other on the western front.

COUNTER-ATTACK ON GAVRELLE.

For example, take the counter-attack upon Gavrelle. Four battalions were seen advancing at a distance of 4,000 yards. Our field batteries trained upon them and waited. Then at a short range shrapnel was poured into the advancing waves as fiercely as the gunners could serve their weapons. It was like mowing wheat. The battalions seemed to melt into a bluish haze and when this cleared on "cease fire" the ground was very thickly strewn with grey figures. Remember that this is only one of the many examples of recklessness with which the enemy is flung upon us.

GERMAN LOSSES IN VERM AND SART WOODS.

Moreover, our artillery sometimes catches him before he can advance. For instance the Germans continued to mass in Verm and the Sart woods just east of Monchy. Throughout yesterday and yesterday evening our batteries maintained a searching fire on the woods and it is pretty certain that these smoking places are now littered with dead.

NINE ENEMY COUNTER-ATTACKS ON GAVRELLE.

ALL REPULSED WITH HEAVY LOSSES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 25.
Recd. 12 noon, April 26.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters says that Gavrelle has been the objective of nine violent counter-attacks during the past twenty-four hours all of which our artillery has repulsed. The losses of the Germans in these attacks have been terrible because they have had to cover a considerable expanse of open ground. Their prodigal use of infantry is unparalleled. The ratio of our infantry losses is much lighter than in the earlier Somme battles.

ADVANCE SOUTH OF SCARPE.

MANY BRILLIANT AIR RAIDS,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 25.
Recd. 2-10 p.m., April 26.

Field-Marshal Haig to-night reports:—We slightly advanced our line to-day south of the Scarpe river where two German fieldguns were captured on Tuesday. There are many thousands of German dead on the battlefield we now occupy.

Fine weather on Tuesday facilitated many successful airraids. Railway functions, aerodromes, billets and dumps were bombed. A large bomb struck the engine of a moving train. The engine was blown off the line and the train wrecked.

Hostile troops and transport were also successfully engaged with machineguns. There was much fighting in the air. Seven German machines were brought down eight driven down and two balloons destroyed. Six of our machines are missing.

ENEMY ATTACK NEAR GAVRELLE COMPLETELY REPULSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 26, 1-35 p.m.
Recd. 11 p.m., April 26.

Marshal Haig in a communiqué this afternoon says:—The enemy last evening endeavoured to re-attack our new positions in the neighbourhood of Gavrelle. Our artillery barrage caught the advancing troops and completely repulsed them.

IMPORTANCE OF GAVRELLE TO ENEMY.

CAPTURE CAUSES BREACH IN GERMAN LINE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 26.
Recd. 8-50 p.m., April 26.

The importance the Germans attach to the recovery of Gavrelle, is due to the fact that its capture by the British causes a breach in the German line across the Scarpe and opens a gap to the Drocourt-Queant line. Correspondents mention the new German concentrations in this region indicating a probability of further counter-attacks.

The German expert, Gaedke writes in the "Vorwaerts":—It is impossible to deny that the Anglo-French attack has been well-planned. It is strongly holding the German centre and hammering at wings, with a view to a great outflanking movement.

FRENCH STAND NEAR VAUX-SAILLON.

ENEMY ATTACK BLOODILY REPULSED.

GERMAN CONCENTRATIONS DISPERSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 25.
Recd. 2-10 p.m., April 26.

Last night's French communiqué said:—Artillery firing continued all along the front. North of Vaux-Saillon machine-gun and artillery fire frustrated an attack against our trenches.

It is confirmed that the Germans this morning were bloodily defeated in an attempt against the Hurtebise Farm. Stopped at first by our fire they renewed the assault shortly afterwards A vigorous counterattack threw them back to their own lines. During the action our artillery caught and dispersed large German concentrations in the region north of the plateau of Vauclerc.

FRENCH PROGRESS NEAR CERNY-EN-LAONNAIS.

ADVANCE IN CHAMPAGNE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 25.
Recd. 7 a.m., April 26.

This afternoon's French communiqué says:—We have made progress south-east of Cerny-en-Laonnais in the region of the Aisne had taken prisoners. Our fire stopped dead a German attack after violent bombardment in the neighbourhood of Hurtedise and on the Vauclerc plateau. We also advanced near Monsans-nom in the Champagne and captured prisoners and a gun.

Enemy raids near Tahure and Maisonsde-champagne failed leaving many dead at our wire.

GERMAN BOMBARDMENT ON DUNKIRK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 26.
Recd. 11 p.m., April 26.

A French naval communiqué says:—

A squadron of German destroyers bombarded Dunkirk on the night of the 25th, for ten minutes, while sailing past the port. The coast batteries replied and the British and French patrol boats engaged the enemy, who retired towards Ostend at high speed.

A French torpedo boat was sunk in the course of a short engagement.

The enemy's losses are not known.

BRITISH SUPERIORITY IN SUPPLY OF MACHINE GUNS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 25.
Recd. 5 p.m., April 26.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters mentions that we outnumber the enemy in the supply of machineguns as of other weapons.

MENDACIOUS GERMAN COMMUNIQUES.

SCATHING EXPOSURE BY WAR OFFICE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 25.
Recd. 5 p.m., April 26.

The War Office has issued a statement commenting on the German wireless telegram cabled earlier.

The statement scathingly exposes the new German methods of attributing to us designs which we never entertained, in order to prove that they have completely failed. It closely examines and simultaneously explodes the claims to German successes, some of which are alleged to have been gained at places where no attacks were made and others where we won and retained our objectives with moderate losses.

The statement concludes "it can safely be said that this German document is a most encouraging indication that we have yet had of the state of mind of the German army and people and anxiety with which German headquarters regard the situation."

The statement mentions that we did not attack the suburbs of Lens or Avion, which are at a considerable distance from our line. Our attack was made on a front of fourteen kilometres, not thirty kilometres and we captured Gavrelle, Guemappe and not outskirts of Roeux, which village was our sole objective.

DESTROYER ACTION OFF DOVER.

FURTHER DETAILS OF THE FIGHT.

RAMMING & TORPEDOING ENEMY SHIPS.

HOW HUN TREACHERY WAS SILENCED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 25.
Recd. 12 noon, April 26.

The Press Bureau to-day publishes an account giving details of the destroyer action off Dover during the night of April 20/21. It says:—The number of German destroyers was six not five. The British destroyer leaders Swift and Broke were patrolling by night in the Channel on a westerly course and they sighted the enemy flotilla on the port bow at 12/40 in the morning proceeding at high speed in the opposite direction. The night was calm and intensely dark. The enemy was within a six-hundred yards' range when he was first sighted. Simultaneously the German firegongs ripped down the line and Germans opened fire with a blaze of flashes.

HOW THE SWIFT TORPEDOED A DESTROYER.

The Swift instantly replied and Commander Peck unhesitatingly decided to ram the leading destroyer. The wheel was wrenched round and the Swift with every occupant of the bridge blinded by flashes drove straight for the enemy. It must be realised that ramming one of the line of destroyers dashing through pitch darkness at twenty to thirty knots is exceedingly delicate. One initial miscalculation of a few degress in the helm or few revolutions more or less of propellers will spell failure which probably means being rammed by next enemy boat. The Swift missed but traversed the line unscathed and turned like a hawk upon its quarry and while turning neatly torpedoed another boat.

Again she dashed at the leading boat which again eluded her and without firing another shot went away at full speed into darkness with the Swift in pursuit.

HAND-TO-HAND FIGHT WITH RAMMED DESTROYER.

When sighting the enemy the Broke Commander Evans, was steaming astern of the Swift and on the latter's altering her course to ram the leader the Broke torpedoed the second, boat in the line and opened fire with every gun. A dull glow from every funnel of the six enemy boats stoking furiously for full speed lit up their upperworks enabling Commander Evans to decide on his tactics. Gathering speed for a blow he swung to the port and rammed the third boat at full speed fair and square abreast of the aft-funnel. Thus locked the boats fought desperately in a hand-to-hand conflict. The Broke swept the enemy's decks at a point-blank range with every gun from the main armament to pompom maxim rifle and pistols.

LONDON, April 25.

The two remaining destroyers of the German line poured devastating fire on the Broke and her foremost guns' crews were reduced from eighteen to six. Midshipman Gyles in charge of the forecastle, though wounded in the eye kept all the foremost guns in action assisting the depleted crews to load.

A MIDSHIPMAN'S BRAVERY.

Meanwhile a number of frenzied Germans smarmed up the Broke's forecastle from the rammed destroyer and amid blinding flashes from the forecastle guns rushed aft. Gyles, half-blinded flashes from the forecastle guns rushed aft. Gyles, halfblinded by blood, met the rush singlehanded with a revolver which a German attepted to seize but Seaman Ingleson promptly bayonetted him. The remainder, excepting two feigning death who were made prisoners, were driven overboard. The Broke two minutes after ramming the enemy wrenched herself free from the sinking adversary and attempted to ram the last boat of the line. She failed but hit the latter's consort on the stem with a torpedo. The Broke hotly engaged with these two fleeing destroyers followed the Swift but a shell struck the Broke's boilerroom disabling her main engines and the enemy vanished in darkness.

TREACHERY SILENCED.

The Broke next headed towards the destroyer heavily afire whose crew sent up loud appeals for mercy. Regardless of the danger of the enemy's magazines exploding the Broke moved slowly towards her and cries of 'Save, Save' had been redoubled when the Germans unexpectedly opened fier. The Broke was uncontrollable and unable to manoeuvre or extricate herself. She silenced the treachery with four rounds and then firing a torpedo hit the destroyer amidships.

RESCUING SURVIVORS.

Meanwhile the Swift unable to maintain fullspeed owing to a slight injury received earlier abandoned the chase and presently sighted an outlying stationary destroyer and heard confused voices. Warily she approached with her guns trained on the stranger. The latter was the sinking destroyer rammed by the Broke. The crew bellowed in unison 'We surrender', Suspecting treachery the Swift awaited developments. The crew of the German destroyer stopped shouting and she heeled slowly over and sank stern foremost, her crew taking to water, and the Swift making use of her searchlights rescued the survivors.

The crews of the Swift and the Broke cheered each other out of darkness till they were hoarse. The British casualties were comparatively light. The spirit of the wounded is epitomised in the conduct of the Broke's helmsman, Rowles, who was hit four times by shell fragments but remained at the wheel throughout the action and only betrayed that he was wounded by reporting to the Captain "I am going off now Sir" and then fainting.

Commander Evans is the Antarctic hero who returned in command of the British expedition in 1913, after the death of Captain Scott.

THE PATH OF THE EMPIRE.

GREAT BRITAIN AS A DEMOCRACY.

INDIA NOT FULLY UNDERSTOOD.

LUNCHEON AT EMPIRE PRESS UNION

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 25.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., April 26.

Lord Burnham presided to-day at a luncheon of the Empire Press Union to the Dominion and Indian representatives on the Imperial War Cabinet. There was a great gathering.

Sir Robert Borden said that the Imperial War Cabinet was a marked development which might bring about the solution of questions, of constitutional relations. He considered that equal nationhood with a common allegiance to the same Crown was the path of the Empire. He hoped that victory was not far distant but we might have to face economic struggle after the war which would test all our powers. He had no doubt as to the result of that struggle if we employed all the resources of the Empire. We had it in our power to make the Empire a greater influence for good in the future. Sir Robert Borden emphasised Canada's determination to exert the whole of her power until an enduring peace was assured.

FREEST DEMOCRACY IN THE WORLD.

Mr. Massey eulogised the assistance of India and the Crown Colonies in the war and cordially welcomed the presence of India's representatives, at the War Conference. Alluding to the recent references to the Republican institutions he declared as a warning that Great Britain's Limited Monarchy was the freest democracy in the world and was the keystone of the Empire. He was convinced that the Dominions valued the Crown as the highest emblem of union.

Mr. Massey urged that there should be cheaper press cable rates.

SIR J. MESTON ON INDIA.

Sir James Meston said that India had been deeply touched by the reception of the Indian delegates in England. He referred to India's loyalty and recalled that the Indian and the Anzac dead lay side by side in Gallipoli. The difficulties between India and the Dominions were not fully understood on either side but mutual ignorance had been largely overcome and the Indian representatives were deeply indebted to the Dominion statesmen who had met and cooperated with them.

A PROPOSED VISIT.

Referring to the possibility of members of Parliament visiting India, Sir James Meston suggested that the Dominions' statesmen and pressmen should participate in the visit so as to reduce the difficulties and problems.

POWER OF THE PRESS.

Proposing the health of the Chairman, General Smuts dwelt on the great power and responsibility of the press which could do much to influence the result of the present great struggle for the victory of civilisation and a better world.

IMPERIAL PREFERENCE.

STATEMENT PROMISED ON BALFOUR COMMITTEE RESOLUTIONS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 25.
Recd. 7 a.m., April 27.

Mr. Bonar Law stated that Imperial War Cabinet yesterday considered the resolutions of Lord Balfour of Burleighs' committee in favour of Imperial Preference and promised a statement on Friday on the subject.

MACEDONIAN OFFENSIVE.

BRITISH GAIN NEAR DOLDZELLI CONSOLIDATED.

AFTER THREE DAYS' BOMBARDMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 25.
Recd. 12 noon, April 26.

A British official despatch from Salonika says:—After three days' bombardment we attacked last night on a two and a half miles' front between the southern end of the Doiran Lake and a point north-west of Doldzeli. We advanced northward of Doldzeli 500 yards on a mile front and repelled four counter-attacks and consolidated the position.

We penetrated the enemy's trenches further to the east but were unable to retain the ground. The fighting continues.

UPHEAVAL ON WESTERN FRONT.

MOST ENCOURAGING RESULT OF DOUBLE OFFENSIVE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
ALLAHABAD, April 26.

The "Pioneer's" correspondent cables:—London, 20th April:—The British capture of Vimy and the French advance northward of the Aisne have together broken the two hinges whereon the German retreat was pivoting. The southern hinge will not be completely destroyed until Laon is taken or turned, but the French appear to be already well established on the Laon plateau.

A French expert commentator makes it plain that the force attacking from the west at Margival effected a junction with the force attacking from the Aisne up the Ravine containing Pouy and Aizy, thus biting out what since the retreat from Noyon had formed the corner of the German line, recovering 22 square miles of territory and making the line run almost straight from Neuville-sur-Margival to Craonne. This outflanks the forest of St. Gobian protecting Laon on the west.

FRENCH MOVEMENT FURTHER EAST.

Similar pinching movements are progressing further east. The most interesting is the one, which has brought the French attacking from the west to the foot of Brimont height and those from the south on to the highest points before Moronvillers. From the latter, although intervening woods form a serious obstacle for the infantry, the guns could command the Bazancourt railway, the reputed key to the Argonne. Any serious German crack on this front might easily herald the enemy out of France. The failure of his counter-attacks together with the character of all reports of his moral, are most encouraging.

A comment in "Gaulois" runs:—We must expect from day to day an upheaval of the whole Western Front.

MARVELLOUS FRENCH ORGANISATION.

An American correspondent with the French says their ability to maintain a limitless daily bombardment at any point permits one to be certain of the advance. In the rear gigantic concentrations of men, material and munitions are everywhere. Valleys woods and ravines are filled with cavalry, artillery, infantry and munition trains ready to dash to the front. There is daily confirmation of the enormous losses the bombardment is causing the enemy. Demoralisation is apparent even among the German Staffs.

SPEEDY IRISH SETTLEMENT.

AMERICAN OPINION ON ITS IMPORTANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
WASHINGTON, April 25.
Recd. 5 p.m., April 26.

"The Times" and the "Daily Mail" New York correspondents give prominence to an appeal by Lord Northcliffe for expressions of American opinion as to the importance of a speedy Irish settlement to the Allied cause. Messrs. Roosevelt, Taft and others reply earnestly hoping for a settlement.

LIEUTENANT ROBINSON V. C.

BELIEVED TO BE ALIVE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 25.
Recd. 7 a.m., April 26.

In the House of Commons to-day, Major Baird, Parliamentary Secretary to the Air Board, stated that there was reason to believe that the missing airman Lieutenant Robinson V. C. is alive.

RUSSIAN RAID ON KERASUND.

HARBOUR WORKS DESTROYED.

FIVE TURKISH SCHOONERS SUNK IN BOSPHORUS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 25.
Recd. 2-10 p.m., April 26.

A Russian communiqué says:—A Russian cruiser destroyed the harbourworks at Kerasund. A torpedoboat destroyed three Turkish schooners and a submarine sank two schooners in the region of Bosphorus.

COSSACKS REPEL KURDS.

FIGHTING NEAR SEIGER IN CAUCASUS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 25.
Recd. 7 a.m., April 26.

A wireless Russian official communiqué says:—The Cosacks repelled the Kurds during the night of April 21st near Seiger in the Caucasus.

NEUTRALS AND SUBMARINISM.

GERMAN MINISTERS CALLED TO BERLIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 25.
Recd. 2-10 p.m., April 26.

German Ministers in neutral states have been called to Berlin for a conference on the submarine question, probably owing to the growing neutral indignation with submarinism. Meanwhile all the neutrals in Europe continue to suffer acutely from the shortage of food. There have been further great workmen's demonstrations on the subject in Sweden which has suffered exceptionally from submarinism.

GERMANY AND PEACE.

PRESENT POLICY TO CONTINNUF.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, April 26.
Recd. 8-50 p.m., April 26.

A Berlin telegram says that with reference to the urgent demand to the Government to declare its war aims, it is semi-officially announced that the Government has nothing to add to its previous communications, and that it will continue its policy undeterred by pressure.

This statement is the Government reply to the recent Socialist peace resolutions.

The "Vorwaerts" describes the statement as a sign of weakness, and declares that the Government would be glad to get peace on any terms, but does not dare to say so.

The "Vossische Zeitung" attacks the Government for not giving a clear lead in the question agitating the nation.

BELGIAN FRONT.

VIGOROUS ARTILLERY FIRING NEAR DIXMUDE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 25.
Recd. 2-10 p.m., April 26.

A Belgian communiqué states that artillery duels have been resumed at different points especially near Dixmude.

ITALIAN SHIPPING RETURNS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 26.
Recd. 11 p.m., April 26.

An Italian naval communiqué says, during the week ending the 22nd April, there were 385 arrivals at and 425 sailings from the Italian ports.

One steamer of under 2,300 tons was sunk, and one under 750 tons, and a sailing ship of over 210 tons.

Two steamers were attacked by a raider and a submarine respectively but escaped.

A RETALIATORY MEASURE DISAPPROVED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 26.
Recd. 7 a.m., April 26.

Mr. Bonar Law said that the Government was of the opinion that the suggestion could not be adopted that the Germans should be informed that unless the Laon cathedral was spared the Cologne cathedral would be destroyed.

BRITISH SHIPPING RETURNS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAM.
LONDON, April 25.
Recd. 12 noon, April 26.

The Admiralty says:—During the week 2,585 merchantmen arrived at ports in the United Kingdom and 2,621 sailed. Forty vessels over 1,600 tons and fifteen under were sunk and 27 unsuccessfully attacked. Nine fishing vessels were sunk.

WAR LOAN

BOMBAY AND BENGAL KEEPING PACE.

ALL INDIA OVER 16-CRORE FENCE.

The following is the progressive total of subscriptions to the Indian War Loan, so far as known up to the time of going to Press.

Total applications up to 7 p.m. on 26th April, Rs. 16,06,61,425.

	Rs.
Bombay ..	..6,26,02,900*
Bengal ..	..5,08,00,500
Madras ..	.. 76,07,800
United Provinces	..1,03,12,200
Punjab ..	..1,17,62,600
Burma ..	.. 52,06,600
Bihar and Orissa ..	16,63,700
Central Provinces ..	24,13,800
Assam	3,03,800
Minor Administrations.	39,67,500
Total Rs. ..	15,66,41,400†

*Excluding Rs. 11,19,325 through Post Office till 18th April.

†Excluding Rs. 40,20,025 through Post Office till 18th April.

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION.

The following is a statement of subscriptions received in the Town and Island of Bombay:—

	on 25-4-1917. Rs.	Total up to date Rs.
War Loan	5,100-0	1,19,800-0
War Bonds	7,150-0	3,72,900-0
Cash Certificates ...	6,215-8	4,73,082-4
Total Rs.	18,465-8	9,65,782-4

WAR LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.

GOVERNMENT FACILITIES FOR OPERATIONS.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, April 26.

The Government of India have learnt that certain Railway Companies are forming War Loan Funds or associations with the object of assisting their employees to subscribe to the Indian War Loan by the purchase for them of war loan 1929, 1947 war bonds or post office 5 years cash certificates, pending the recovery of the full cost by instalments. In order to facilitate the operations of these or similar associations which may be formed by public and quasi-public bodies and large employers, the Government of India have decided not to apply to their holdings of post office cash certificates, pending distribution to individual subscribers, the maximum limit of Rs. 7,500, imposed by clause 3 of the clause 37 of the Finance Departments notification No. 380 F. dated the 1st March 1917. This concessions is subject to the following conditions:—(1) Each association desiring to avail itself of the concession must apply for and obtain the sanction of the controller of currency who is authorised at his discretion to grant or withhold it. (2) Applications from Railway Companies, Port Trusts and similarly constituted public authorities, whose employees have either by action among themselves, or under the direction of a committee of officers, organised themselves into a committee or association for the express purpose of faciliating subscriptions to the Indian War Loan should be accompanied by an official statement from the principal executive authority describing the object of the association. This statement will ordinarily suffice for the purpose of obtaining the Controller of Currency's sanction. (3) The applications in the case of employees of private commercial firms, banks etc., should be made by the firm or bank on behalf of its employees and a list of the names of the employees should be furnished with the application. (4) The cash certificates purchased will be regarded as being deposited with the Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs, and a safe custody receipt will be issued which will, in due course, be exchanged for the certificates in the names of the individual subscribers on application by them through the association, firm or bank. The individual cash certificates will bear date as from the date of payment of the amount shown on the safe custody receipt. Individual cash certificates will be issued only in the names of the persons shown in the list referred to in (3) above or in the case of employees of public bodies in the names of the persons certified by the principal executive authority to be the members of the association.

The scheme is intended to meet the case of those associations or firms only which have a considerable number of members or employees and it will remain in force up to the 31st of March 1918.

SIND WOMEN'S WAR LOAN MOVEMENT.

(Associated Press.)

KARACHI, April 26.

Seth Iswards Asanmal, guarantee-broker to Ralli's Karachi branch, has invested three lakhs in the War Loan. Two lakhs of this will be handed over on trust for charitable purposes not yet decided upon.

The Sind Women's War Loan movement was inaugurated last night at the Government House, Karachi, when Mrs. Lawrence, wife of the Commissioner, addressed a meeting representative of different communities. Six thousand rupees were immediately subscribed to the loan. The movement is on the same lines as Lady Willingdon's Bombay Ladies' Committee.

ANTONIO DA SILVA HIGH SCHOOL DADAR.

ACTIVITIES IN AID OF WAR LOAN.

The annual prize distribution of this institution took place on the 25th instant. The report of the Inspector of European Schools said that the general improvement noted in the last report seemed to have been maintained. Five boys were presented for Matriculation, of whom 4 passed. 4 boys passed at the Preliminary and Junior Cambridge Examinations. 15 boys were sent up for the Elementary and Intermediate Government of Bombay Drawing Examinations, all of whom passed.

The school held performances in aid of the distressed Belgian children and in connection with the Indian War Loan. An office had been opened in the school premises, of which the Secretary of the school had been appointed Secretary and the Principal was on the Committee. Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon were pleased to visit the school on the 7th instant and see the War Loan Office and they expressed themselves pleased with the work done by the office, which had collected a sum of Rs. 65,500 in about a week, as also with the work done by the institution and the progress made by the boys.

PARSIS AND THE WAR LOAN.

Under the auspices of the A Ward Committee of the Indian War Loan a public meeting of the Parsi residents of A Ward will be held on Tuesday next the 1st Proximo at 6 p.m. (S. T.) in the Hall of the Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy Parsi Benevolent Institution, when several gentlemen will address the meeting concerning the War Loan Shams-ul-ulma Dr. J. J. Modi will preside.

INSCRIBED STOCK.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—During the course of the present Loan operations, I have had a number of inquiries regarding that form of the public debt which is known as Inscribed Stock, or, as it is sometimes called, Book Debt. The system of Inscribed Stock has been described by the Government of India from time to time in various notifications, which have also set forth the advantages afforded by it; but, judging from the inquiries I have received, it seems probable that many of the general public are still imperfectly acquainted with this form of Government paper, and I shall be glad if you will allow me an opportunity of describing briefly what the system is, and what its advantages are.

When an applicant is allotted Inscribed Stock, it means that he will be registered in the books of the Public Debt Office as being the proprietor of a certain amount of Government stock, and will be given a "stock certificate" certifying that his name has been so registered.

The system presents several advantages the most important of which is that it gives absolute security. The certificate which is issued in respect of the stock is non-transferable except by deed, registered in the books of the Public Debt Office, and is consequently of no value in the hands of a wrongful holder, the risk which arises from the possession of negotiable securities being thereby avoided. In the event of the loss of a stock certificate by theft, fire etc., a fresh certificate is issued on satisfactory evidence of loss being given.

The second important advantage is that holders of stock certificates are not required to present them in person or by agent when the interest becomes due, the interest warrants being sent direct to the registered proprietor by post, or, at his option, delivered to him, or to the bearer of a letter from him, at a Public Debt Office or District Treasury.

Thirdly, there is free convertibility between stock certificates and promissory notes. A holder of a stock certificate, who wishes to convert the whole or any portion of the sum it represents into promissory notes can do so on payment of a nominal fee. A holder of promissory notes, who wishes to convert them into Inscribed Stock, can do so without any fee at all, for no fee is charged on the issue, enfacement or renewal of stock certificates.

The fact that the public have hitherto been somewhat shy of the system of Inscribed Stock is perhaps partly due to some misunderstanding of the rule under which such scrip is transferable only by a separate transfer deed. From the inquiries which have been made to me it seems that many people apprehend that this will mean that they will have to get a properly stamped deed drawn up, and possibly even call in the help of a lawyer. There is no ground whatever for this apprehension. The transfer deed is nothing more than a printed form, which can be obtained from the Public Debt Office; a blank form is, in fact actually printed on the stock certificate. This "deed," which is exempt from stamp duty, has merely to be filled in and signed before a witness, and then sent to the Public Debt Office.

If, in view of the above considerations, any applicants, who have stated on their application forms that they wish to receive promissory notes or bearer bonds, decide to take their Loan in the form of Inscribed Stock, they have only to express a desire to this effect on the back of their allotment letters or, if they have already received and sent in the letter, to communicate with the Public Debt Office.—Yours, etc.,

E. T. N. COOK
Accountant General, Bombay.

Accountant General's Office,
Bombay, 26th April, 1917.

THE SMALL CAUSES COURT.

DEFECTS OF THE PRESENT SYSTEM.

WHERE REFORM IS NEEDED.

A Legal correspondent writes:—

The public are indebted to you for having brought into prominence several recent incidents in connection with the local Small Causes Court, and the interest you have evinced on behalf of this belittled court has encouraged the writer to make a few suggestions in view of the proposed extension of the jurisdiction of this Court and the alternative proposal for the establishment of a City Court.

I might be permitted to state at the outset that the suggestions set forth below are the result of a careful comparison, founded on personal experience, of the constitution, practice and working of the High Court and of the Court of Small Causes.

In my opinion there is no necessity for any other Court in addition to those already in existence. Public and private interests will best be served best by broadening rather than extending the limits of the pecuniary jurisdiction of the Small Causes Court. At present the Small Causes Court exercises jurisdiction in certain suits for sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 and for the class of cases now triable by the said Court it is not desirable to extend the jurisdiction of the Court. However, in order to make the Small Causes Court an institution of greater public utility than it now is, it is necessary to broaden its jurisdiction by entrusting it with disposal of certain suits and matters which at present it is not competent to entertain, such as administration suits, partnership accounts, mortgages of immoveable property, insolvency proceedings &c. In brief the Small Causes Court should be invested with powers analogous to those conferred upon the county courts in England. In respect of such enhanced jurisdiction there would, have to be a limit of pecuniary jurisdiction. In regard to matters in administration of estates the Court should have power to entertain all matters in cases of estates not exceeding Rs. 1500 in value. A similar limit would be appropriate in cases of petty partnerships whereof the capital does not exceed the aforesaid amount. Under the existing law the Small Causes Court is debarred from entertaining and trying suits which involve the taking of partnership accounts of howsoever limited a nature. In practice oftener than not, it operates as a bare denial of justice to petty traders who prefer to forego their just claim instead of launching into costly litigation in the High Court. The Small Causes Court should be further invested with powers to entertain suits in respect of mortgages of immoveable property where the principal sum secured does not exceed Rs. 1,500. It is not difficult to conceive cases where the costs of a contested mortgage suit swell to an amount which would eat up the original mortgage debt. It must be stated that the jurisdiction to appoint receivers and to issue injunctions in these matters should not be given to the Small Causes Court and in cases where these remedies are necessary liberty should be allowed to parties to file suits in the High Court. Petty insolvencies, where the total liability of the debtor does not exceed Rs. 1,000, should also be made amenable to the jurisdiction of the Small Causes Court.

INCREASE OF ESTABLISHMENT.

It will be easily conceded that in order that the Small Causes Court should be able to cope with its enhanced burden efficiently and satisfactorily its staff would have to be increased both on its judicial as well as administrative side. But this, it is submitted, would not be so considerable as in the case of an entirely new court, such as the proposed city court. The number of judges would necessarily have to be increased and what is more important their pay would have to be made sufficiently attractive to induce lawyers of standing and calibre to accept appointments on the bench.

On no account should the pecuniary jurisdiction of the Small Causes Court be increased. Rather it could be more effectively reduced to Rs. 1,500. In England where barristers of experience and standing are as a rule appointed County Court judges, the jurisdiction of that court is only £100. The remedy for the present evil lies not in the extension of the jurisdiction of the Small Causes Court but in the revision of the scale of the costs in the High Court where there should be two scales of costs. There is no doubt that this can be easily arranged. In the generality of cases even with the present scale of costs it is safer, cheaper, and more expeditious to file a suit in the High Court in preference to the Small Causes Court. In unfortunate cases parties have paid dearly for preferring the High Court to the Small Causes Court but these have been exceptions and must not be considered.

The cry which has lately been raised against the costs of litigation in the High Court is to some extent raised from interested quarters and by people who have very little knowledge or experience of the work done in the High Court and is due not to the system and scale of costs there but on account of the desire of parties themselves to engage eminent and highly paid counsel on their behalf. The scale and system of costs has remained unaltered for many years, yet it is a notorious fact that the income of the leaders of the bar of the present day far exceeds that of the leaders of the past.

EVILS OF PRESENT SYSTEM.

There is no doubt that the evils of the present system on which attorneys costs are taxed have in some cases become a scandal and the scale of costs in those cases require to be revised and reduced. For that purpose a committee consisting of the judges, the Advocate General, a counsel and an attorney is considering the question of suitable reduction in costs in High Court suits and there is every hope that they will solve this question to the satisfaction of all.

It is a matter of regret that the Small Causes Court inspires no confidence in litigants. If a local merchant who has had occasions to file suits in the course of his business both in the High Court as well as in the Small Causes Court were asked in which of these Courts he would a get fair hearing and justice, he would unhesitatingly vote in favour of the High Court.

In a big commercial centre like Bombay it is unfortunate that such a state of affairs should be allowed to exist and that merchants should be compelled, as they often are nowadays, to give up or settle their claims—at times the principle of their contention,—rather than go to this Court. The Government have very often made appointments to the bench of this Court on considerations other than those of merit and experience. It cannot be denied that from time to time one or more of the occupants of the bench have failed to give satisfaction to litigants as well as the authorities. An inquiry into the state of the boards of the several judges will prove the justice of this remark. It is notorious that a commercial suit on the board of some judges is not disposed of for months and the hearing that the parties get is very unsatisfactory and instead of having their case fully heard and judicially decided for which purpose they go to Court they are called upon, even compelled, on pain of the judge's displeasure to settle the matter between themselves. It is not surprising that probably on account of such a state of affairs the Bombay Chamber of Commerce recently opined in favour of the establishment of a Commercial Court in the High Court in preference to an extension of the jurisdiction of the Small Causes Court.

CHEAP JUSTICE UNAPPRECIATED AND ABUSED.

It must be borne in mind that cheap justice is rarely appreciated and almost always abused. The cheapness of litigation in the Small Causes Court is responsible for hundreds of false suits that are filed in that Court and has encouraged many a debtor to put off payment of his debts and unnecessarily contest a claim when taken to court on the certainty of putting off hearing of the suit and payment of the claim for months and the chance of escaping payment by succeeding on a false defence.

The scale of costs in the Small Causes Court ought to be revised. Costs are more often refused to successful parties than allowed and what is allowed is only a small portion of the costs incurred by them.

FULL RIGHT OF APPEAL.

Last, but by no means least, if the Small Causes Court, as at present constituted or as it may be hereafter, is expected to inspire any confidence in the public mind, there should be a full and free right of appeal in all suits heard by it. The right of appeal acts as a salutary deterrent on the trying judge and prevents him from becoming autocratic and unjudicial. For this purpose, drastic remedies are necessary and the present system of appeals being heard by the so-called Full Court ought to be abolished *in toto*. In England, in any action on contract or tort, where the debt or damage exceeds £20 an appeal exists, as of right, against the decision of a County Court Judge on any point of law or equity, or upon the improper admission or rejection of any evidence. It is a matter of notoriety that on account of the fact that no appeals are allowed against the decisions of Small Causes Court Judges the latter become autocratic and in spite of their being capable and experienced judges, fail to bring a judicial mind to bear upon their duties. A careful watch of the work in this Court will prove to the satisfaction of any impartial observer that on account of the existence of the Full Court and the denial of the right of appeal to the litigant a number of contested cases are decided in a too summary manner and at times justice is denied to litigants. It is deplorable that such a state of affairs should be allowed to exist in commercial Bombay.

It is a matter of notoriety that even in suits under Rs. 2,000 many suiters prefer to have their cases filed in the High Court. On the other hand the writer is not aware of a single suit having been filed in the Small Causes Court under Section 20 of the Presidency Small Causes Court Act (XV of 1882) under which parties by consent may have their suit filed in and tried by the said Court even though the amount in dispute may exceed Rs. 2,000. The reluctance to avail themselves of this apparently beneficent provision of the law is due to a supreme faith in the futility of an appeal to the full court of which the trying Judge is one of the judges. Judges are after all human and a Judge who has heard the evidence and decided the case can hardly be persuaded into thinking that his judgment has been faulty. One has only to visit the Small Causes Court when the Full Court is sitting and realise what happens there.

THE ADVOCATE'S POINT OF VIEW.

From the Advocate's point of view also the present system is highly objectionable and one tending to the degeneracy of the Bar. Not anxious to leave stings behind the Advocate is naturally chary about using strong language or recalling any personal remarks in front of the Judge who has decided against him and who may have to hear another of his cases immediately thereafter. The present constitution of the Full Court has nothing to recommend itself even on the ground that Judges are not under legal obligation to take full notes of the evidence produced before them. It is well known that most of the judges take sufficient notes for the Appellate Court to decide the case without the presence of the Judge who originally decided it. For these reasons it is humbly submitted that the Full Court which is neither a court of appeal nor a court of revision should be totally abolished and all suits made amenable to the Appellate Jurisdiction of the High Court.

There will be no fear of any undue usurpation of the time of the High Court as ordinarily given average despatch and experience, the Full Court does not sit for more than two hours during the week. The right of Appeal to the High Court is valued so highly by litigants and is such a deterrent to erring and hasty judges that, if possible, the services of even a High Court Judge could well be requisitioned once a week.

Official and Personal.

Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Chelmsford arrived in Simla yesterday.

The Raja Saheb of Malegaon visited their Excellencies at Mahableshwar on Monday.

H. H. the Maharani of Dhar visited her Excellency on Tuesday.

The Chief and Rani of Jath and the Chief of Miraj (Junior visited their Excellencies on Tuesday.

His Excellency held a meeting of the Executive Council at Government House on Wednesday.

Mr. E. F. Nicholson, Solicitor to Government and Public Prosecutor, Bombay, has been granted leave of absence on full pay during the High Court Vacation, from the 16th April to the 10th June, 1917, both days inclusive.

Mr. S. F. Bilimoria, Fourth Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Bombay, has been granted privilege leave from the 11th April to the 16th May 1917, both days inclusive.

The services of Captain E. S. Phipson, D.S.O., M.B., I.M.S., have been placed temporarily at the disposal of the Bombay Municipality for employment in the Health Department.

FOOD RESTRICTIONS IN BRITISH ISLES.

LORD DEVENPORT ON NECESSITY FOR FURTHER REDUCTIONS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, April 25.
Recd. 5 p.m., April 26.

In the House of Lords, in a debate on food limitation, Lord Devonport impressed on the House the necessity for the reduction of consumption of bread to four pounds per head weekly. Meat consumption had been considerably reduced and the sugar allowance must be reduced to half-pound weekly. It would depend on the people's consumption of bread and other foodstuffs within two months whether compulsory rationing would be necessary.

He gave a warning that in the meantime machinery for that purpose was being organised and declared that if the diminution were not accomplished, we should not get through to the next harvest except with severe privation.

Vast tonnage was locked up in military transport. Our shipping resources were in no way assured and shipping was daily being wasted although our existence depended on it. There was no immediate prospect of the release of the shipping locked up, but he was not despondent. The situation could and would be faced, but only by diminution in consumption.

U. S. AND ENTENTE.

MR. BALFOUR ON FORMAL ALLIANCE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

WASHINGTON, April 25.
Recd. 5 p.m., April 26.

Mr. A. J. Balfour in a interview said the Entente did not dream of asking the United States to enter into a formal alliance. No treaty could increase our unbounded confidence that the United States would see the war through.

AMERICAN STEAMER'S EXPLOIT.

GERMAN SUBMARINE SUNK BY GUNFIRE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

NEW YORK, April 25.
Recd. 5 p.m., April 26.

A telegram received from London states that the captain of the American steamer Mongolia, which has arrived at a British port, claims to have sunk a German submarine by gunfire as the latter was attacking the liner in British waters.

DEATH OF THE EARL OF SUFFOLK.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, April 25.
Recd. 5 p.m., April 26.

Major the Earl of Suffolk, Field Artillery, has been killed in action.

ENEMY POISONING OF WELLS,

OUR CAVALRY ON THEIR HEELS.

BRITISH AND FRENCH PATROLS IN TOUCH.

Mr. Philip Gibbs, the "Daily Chronicle" correspondent writing from British Headquarters on March 18, says:—

To-day our troops entered Peronne.

Standing alone that statement would be sensational enough. The French fought for Peronne desperately through more than two years of war, and now it is the luck of the British troops to enter it, as yesterday we entered Bapaume, after a short action with the enemy's rearguards.

But the news does not stand alone. The whole of the old German line south of Arras, strong as one vast fortress, built by the labour of millions of men, dug and tunnelled and cemented and timbered, with thousands of machine gun redoubts, with an immense maze of trenches, protected by forests of barbed wire, had slipped away as though by landslip, and the enemy is in rapid retreat to new lines many miles away.

LAYING WASTE THE LAND.

As he goes he is laying fire and waste to the countryside. North-east of Bapaume, into which I went yesterday with our troops (as I have described in despatch sent by message to-day) and east of Peronne, scores of villages are burning.

One of them, larger than a village, the town of Athies, is a flaming torch visible for miles around. Others are smouldering ruins, from which volumes of smoke are rolling up into the clear blue sky.

Of all the great tract of France, which the enemy has been forced to abandon to avoid the menace of combined attack, there is no beauty left, and no homesteads nor farms, but only black ruins and devastation everywhere.

The enemy is adopting the full cruelty of war's malignancy. He has poisoned the wells in his wake, so that if our soldiers' horses should drink there they will die.

This was first discovered at Barleaux, where the water was tested yesterday after the German retreat. It was found to be full of arsenic. Other wells have been found to be treated in the same way.

Over the water-ways he has burnt his bridges. Cross roads have been mined, opening up enormous craters like those I saw yesterday outside Bapaume.

High explosive traps have been placed in the way of our patrols, to scatter them in fragments if they lack caution.

CAVALRY WELL FORWARD.

It is impossible for me to give our exact line at the present moment. We have no exact line. Village after village has fallen into our hands since midday yesterday.

Our cavalry patrols are over the hills and far away. Our infantry patrols are pushing forward into new territory, so that only aeroplanes know the exact whereabouts.

As one aviator has just reported: "Our men are lighting fires and taking their dinners at places off the map. They are going into pubs which have been burnt out to find beer which is not there."

North and east of Bapaume our patrols have gone beyond the villages of Rocquenes, Bancourt, Favreuil, and Sapignies. Intelligence officers riding out on bicycles to these places were scared to find themselves so lonely, and believed that the enemy must be close at hand.

But the ending was still farther off. Our cavalry, working up past Logeast Wood, penetrated east of Achiet le Grand and turned the German line of Behagnies-Ytres.

Much farther south, in the neighbourhood of Nesle. French and British cavalry patrols came into touch to-day, and one of our aviators reports that he saw French civilians waving flags and cheering them.

ENEMY GUNNERS ACTIVE.

This morning our troops were through Eterpigny beyond Barleaux, and found the villages of Miscry and Marchelpol. There was some fighting last night and this morning in the neighbourhood of Peronne. The enemy had snipers and machine-gunners about, and kept some of our batteries back until the last possible moment, flinging 5.9's and smaller shells over our side of the lines.

Last night our patrols got into the village of Mont St. Quentin, which is the chief defence of Peronne; and this morning they were in and through Moislains, Halle and Fevillancourt.

Until late at night the enemy was still holding the trenches on the other side of Peronne, north-west of Haute Allaines, but they have now gone, and our outposts now look down the valley of the little river Totille, a tributary of the Somme from Maislains to Halle.

This morning our mounted troops entered Peronne itself. No enemy was there. The only thing there that looked like soldiers were two dummies, which were shot at by our men until this German "fake" was discovered.

Many dug-outs were on fire, and part of the town was smouldering, but Peronne is not utterly destroyed, and will be known again when civilians come back to see the ruin of their homes.

Many houses still stand, though wounded in their walls and roofs, and the place is unlike the villages on the Somme battlefields, which are mostly wiped off the earth.

The enemy seems to have abandoned his positions last night at a given time all along the line, firing heavily until about 10 o'clock.

It is not for me to say how the German High Command will explain this great retreat to the German people. It is "a strategical plan," but no tall phrases like that will hide the truth that it is indeed a retreat, and in front of the British troops.

"BURGOYNE" for RELIABILITY

BURGOYNE'S ONE SOLUTION JET BLACK

HAIR DYE

(GOLD MEDAL.)

IS THE MOST POPULAR HAIR DYE ON THE MARKET, BECAUSE IT IS CLEAN AND EASY TO USE, DOES NOT DESTROY THE HAIR, IS PERMANENT, PRODUCES A NATURAL SHADE AND

DEFIES DETECTION

BURGOYNE'S black is jet black.

Sold by all Chemists throughout India, and see that you get "Burgoyne's."

BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES & CO., LTD.,
EAST HAM, LONDON, E.

IT IS

PATRIOTIC

TO

INSURE

CARTER BROTHERS
P. O. Box 396,
BOMBAY.

WILL PROVE YOU

EVAPORATED APPLES

(DRIED APPLE RINGS)

These are put up from the finest Tasmanian Apples in 1 lb. tins.

Excellent flavour.

Now obtainable from,

THE SALVATION ARMY,
19, NAPIER ROAD,
POONA.

Price list on application.

ASTHMA

Radical and Sure Cure.
74, Narikeldanga North Road,
Calcutta.

To
Messrs. K. P. RAY & J. P. RAY Bros.,
Benares City, U. P.

Dear Sirs,

I learn with greatest possible satisfaction from many patients suffering from Asthma from a very long time that they have entirely reserved from the obstinate and which I used to regard as incurable by taking your medicine. The whole world should be under a good deal of obligation and gratefulness for bringing out a medicine which has been doing so much good to suffering humanity.

Yours faithfully,
MAHENDRA NATH MITTRA.

Correspondents are requested to quote this paper.

THE KING OF TONICS
FOR
MAHARAJAS AND PRINCES ONLY.

PATENT PREPARATIONS FOR TONIC.

TONIC PILLS.—Known as "King of Tonics". These are the only safe and sealiable remedy for all diseases resulting from youthful indiscretions and loss of vitality.

They impart wonderful strength and vigour by increasing and purifying blood.

These pills have been found to be the safest cure for nervous debility, weak memory, brain fag and all the exhaustive diseases due to excesses.

These are invaluable in weak digestion. In short they supply everything what a man should have.

Pills No. 1 Quantity 200 value Rs. 500 (five hundred.)
Pills No. 2 Quantity 200 value Rs. 300.
Pills for a weeks' trial Rs. 15.

SPECIALIST FOR PILES AND FISTULA

Piles and Fistula cured without operation by internal treatment and without least trouble to patients. No restriction as regards diet. Testimonials from Native Chiefs, Europeans, Merchants, &c., Please enclose 1 anna stamp for reply. Eight days' medicine cost Rs. 10 as trial.

Dr. DUBAL.

Near Girgaum Tram Terminus, BOMBAY.

SPORT'S CONTRIBUTION TO WAR.

PLAYING THE GAME TO THE END.

CRICKETERS WHO DIED FOR THEIR COUNTRY.

Mr. Hubert Winter contributes the following article to the "Daily Express":—

If Mr. Rudyard Kipling were asked which of his lines he wished he had never written he would probably choose that in which he so scathingly refers to cricket and football:—

"With the flannelled fools at the wicket or the muddied oafs at the goals."

Directly England declared war on the fateful August 4, 1914, the "flannelled fool" and the "muddied oaf" sprang to arms, and the measure of their love of country is the measure of their long list of splendid dead. Practically every cricket club and every Rugby football club shut down, and nearly every man capable of taking part in cricket or football abandoned play for the sterner game of war.

FINE MONUMENT.

The finest monument to the splendid patriotism of the cricketers of England is a little slim, canary-coloured book—"John Wisden's Cricketers' Almanack for 1917." "Wisden" is the cricketers' "Burke." No cricketer could do without it. Everything that mattered in cricket found a place in "Wisden." This was before the war, but the "Wisden" of 1917 contains little cricket in the ordinary sense, and "Wisden" is now only half its pre-war bulk.

Public school cricket is the only cricket dealt with in the 1917 "Wisden." The public schools still play because the boys are not old enough to fight. Directly they reach the fighting age they are off to the war, and the year lying before a boy of seventeen is probably twice as long as any former twelvemonth. It is no doubt true to say that the greatest dread of a public schoolboy is the haunting fear that the war will be over before he is officially old enough to play his part in it.

Every one knows that the expression "playing the game" derives from cricket. Nothing mean, nothing petty, nothing ungenerous can enter into cricket as it should be played. The spirit of cricket is serene, joyous, and unselfish. There is no carping jealousy in it—only magnanimity, for a beaten opponent and ungrudging appreciation for a victorious one.

The "flannelled fools" who have gladly made the great sacrifice have only carried out the teachings of the great game they played in peaceful times. They "played the game" to the end. The only thing that matters in the 1917 "Wisden" is the obituary of those cricketers who have laid down their lives for their country.

FAMOUS PLAYER.

The most famous of those who fell in 1916 was Kenneth Lotherington Hutchings who was killed by a shell in September last. In 1906 Kenneth Hutchings was probably the most talked-of player in England, and it was largely due to his brilliant cricket that Kent won the championship after many days. No cricketer hit harder than Hutchings, and even George Hirst, the most daring of fieldsmen, retired several yards when Hutchings came to the crease. Modest, generous and equable whether his luck was in or out Kenneth Hutchings was a typical cricketer in the best sense.

Second Lieutenant Major William Booth was one of the most popular of professionals, and though he had already travelled far on the road of cricket fame, he had not reached his zenith. Tall, good-looking, and with a rare charm of manner, Major William Booth, of Yorkshire, had his world at his feet, but he did not hesitate to do his duty. He fell in action in July last.

The navy has few opportunities for cricket, but it loves it none the less. Rear-Admiral Sir Robert Keith Arbuthnot, who went down so gallantly in the Defence in the battle of Jutland, was devoted to the game, and played for the M. C. C., the United Services, and the Navy.

A life of brilliant promise cut short was that of Sir Foster Cunliffe, Bt.—one of the best Oxford bowlers of recent years. He was a Fellow of All Souls' and an authority on military history.

Other county cricketers who have "gone west" during 1916 are Lieutenant H. B. Chinnery, who voluntarily closed a brilliant cricket career at the age of twenty-six; Second Lieutenant W. B. Burns, the hard-hitting Worcestershire amateur; Captain J. W. W. Nason, of Cambridge University, Sussex and Gloucestershire; and Percy Jeeves and S. H. Bates, the Warwickshire professionals.

SCHOOLBOY HEROES.

Jeeves was an international cricketer in the making. Only a month before war broke out that fine judge of a cricketer, Captain P. F. Warner, prophesied that Jeeves would be playing for England in the near future.

Most pathetic reading of all is that of the deaths of boys almost straight from school. Second Lieutenant Rex Sherwell, one of the most promising cricketers ever at Tonbridge, died when only eighteen years and nine months. Second Lieutenant Hubert du Boulay, of Cheltenham, was a splendid all-round athlete, and would undoubtedly have made a great name in cricket had he lived. He fell in action at the age of nineteen.

Another young "flannelled fool" of nineteen to give up his life for the Empire was Second-Lieutenant Donald Croft James, who was in the Clifton eleven of 1913 and 1914.

As a contrast, witness Lieutenant Henry Webber, of the South Lancashire Regiment killed in action only July 21 at the age of sixty-eight. Lieutenant Webber was in the Tonbridge eleven fifty years age, in spite of his age, this grand old cricketer insisted on being given a commission. Truly cricket and the spirit of cricket are all embracing!

It is not fanciful or irreverent to imagine these heroes hailing one another in the great beyond and serenely discussing, in terms of the game they loved well the still greater game in which their earthly innings was closed for ever.

ASTOUNDING TALE OF THE SEA.

THE VOYAGE OF THE RAIDER PUYME.

NORWEGIAN'S STORY

The captain of the Norwegian steamer Hallbjorg, who has returned home after having made a voyage on the German raider Puyme, has (says Reuter's correspondent) given a detailed account of the expedition of the disguised German cruiser. It is an astounding tale of the sea, and is taken from the "Politiken," who had an interview with the captain.

"The Hallbjorg," he said, "left New York on November 23, bound for France, and all went well until December 4, when a steamer, which manoeuvred in an odd manner, was sighted. After some interval the stranger suddenly turned her broadside and hoisttd the signal, 'Stop immediately!'

"Suddenly the German flag was run up astern, and the rail fell down. The vessel we had taken for a harmless English merchantman revealed herself as a modern German warship, with several guns pointed at us.

"The officers insisted that the Hallbjorg must be sunk, as they declared there was war contraabnd on board. I pointed out to them that the war contraband was only a third of what was on board, and that it would be quite contrary to regulations to sink the vessel. The Germans, however, proceeded to place the bombs in position, under the deck and in the engine-room."

HOLD PACKED WITH VICTIMS.

After the crew of the Hallbjorg had been ordered down into the hold of the privateer, to which they were transferred, they found there ninety-three men from the British steamer Voltaire, of Liverpool (which had been sunk the day before), with hardly anything to eat.

On the 6th a Newfoundland schooner of 150 tons, with a cargo of fish for Gibraltar, was sunk. This made an addition of six more men down in the hold.

The evening of the same day the English steamer Mount Temple, belonging to the Canadian Pacific Railway, Quebec, was observed. She had 750 horses on board and a number of dogs. When she was sunk it was painful to see and hear many hundreds of horses and dogs struggling and swimming about, a confused and bloody mass, in the foaming sea.

The next boat met with was the King George, of London. She was full of powder, and a shot fired into her would have cleared the sea of every living thing for miles round. The Puyme, therefore, wisely saved her bombs and sank her slowly by opening her valves.

On December 10 occurred another appalling sacrifice of animal life. This time it was of 1,200 horses, part of the cargo of the ship Georgic

TRANSFERRED TO THE YARROWDALE.

Two more ships fell victims on December 11 and December 12, the Yarrowdale from Philadelphia to Havre, and the collier Saint Theodore, of London. To these the crews were transferred, and the Saint Theodore disappeared from sight, together with the Puyme, in search of new adventures.

"We noticed," says the captain, "that some strange looking apparatus, with long wires attached, were cast overboard at different places, and the wires connected with the chart cabin. This was a system of submarine telegraphy, which could transmit and receive orders at a distance of 150 miles.

"In other words, we were connected with the Puyme the whole time. If anything suspicious appeared on the horizon it was immediately wired by submarine cable."

GERMAN CUNNING.

On the evening of December 30, the Yarrowdale steered her course southwards under the Swedish coast, and anchored in the afternoon slightly south of Drogden, where she cast anchor close to the minefield.

While there a Swedish torpedo vessel approached. The German in charge commanded all men below deck, and 400 men were stowed away in the coal bunks on each side of the engines, and the rest wherever they could be hidden away. The German officers and men rapidly changed their clothes, discarding the German uniforms, and appearing as peaceful "merchant sailors."

The Swedish torpedo-boat came alongside the Yarrowdale, which showed no name or port of origin on her sides, and a Swedish "non-com" made an inspection; he walked with the chief fore and aft without discontraband on board. I pointed out of friends. Again the German powers of deception had triumphed. As the Swede put off, the "peaceful merchant sailors" stood grinning with their hands before their mouths.

On New Year's Eve, the Yarrowdale arrived at Swinemunde.

HEPTOOLA . .
SALEBHOY . .
& COMPANY .

Repairers of all classes of Electric Fans and other apparatus.

Electrical and General Contractors for Electric Light and Power Installation.

Large Stock comprising:—

Cables "OMEGA" AND "ALPHA" Brand,
Wires, Accessories, Fittings, etc.

Manufactured by the General Electric Company of Manchester.

ENQUIRIES AND CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED AT

327, Abdul Rehman Street,
BOMBAY.

GERMAN PRESSURE ON AUSTRIA.

COMMERCIAL DESIGNS IN THE NEAR EAST.

The first official communiqué—very vague and indefinite—on the subject of the economic compromise (*Ausgleich*) between Austria and Hungary was published on February 25, writes the Budapest correspondent of the "Morning Post." By law, the negotiations between the two Governments had to be initiated so far back as January 1, 1915, and this vague report was the first official statement on the subject. It sets forth that the negotiations towards the compromise have reached a certain stage, and that the two Governments of the Monarchy can begin negotiations with Germany on the subject. This is about all the official report says on a question of such immense importance: that it is a matter of economic life or death, prosperity or bankruptcy, the source of future peace or future wars.

Az Est, which is a subsidised Government organ, plucks up courage to attack the idea of a compromise, and especially the plan to conclude an economic agreement with Germany at the present moment, when no one can judge how the war will affect the position of the two Empires. "The present sanguinary world-war," it says in a leading article, "broke out as a result of economic considerations. Victory or defeat will not come on the battlefields, but as the result of the action of statesmen in determining which country or group of countries can secure the best markets, seaports, and trade routes for products and merchandise. Kultur, the freedom of small nations, are all mere catchwords, and one must grasp the facts that lie behind them. Under such circumstances, at a time when we are in the middle of the struggle, when no one knows what the next hour may bring, it is impossible to understand how a Government can bind the nation down for 20 years without consulting the people. What should we say of a man who wanted to build his house on the top of a mountain belching forth fire and lava?

OPPOSITION IN HUNGARY.

The other newspapers are even more outspoken on the subject, and all condemn the Tisza Government for giving way to the German scheme of completing the economic agreement during the war, thus confronting Austria-Hungary with a *fait accompli* when peace comes. Germany knows very well that after the war it would be difficult to conclude a favourable economic agreement with the Monarchy, and that such an agreement is absolutely necessary for her plans to capture the markets of the Near East, the only markets she can rely upon after the war, considering that her foreign trade overseas will have ceased to exist. To her, the economic agreement with the Monarchy, through which she can realise the dream of her life, the Berlin-Baghdad scheme, is absolutely essential. After the war she cannot hope to persuade Austria and Hungary to commit themselves to a dangerous policy of German penetration in the East, not only because it would mean the ruin of Austrian industry and Austrian aspirations, but also because it would carry in itself the germs of future conflicts with other Great Powers, especially England. In order to achieve her aim, Germany has to force Austria and Hungary to conclude an agreement now.

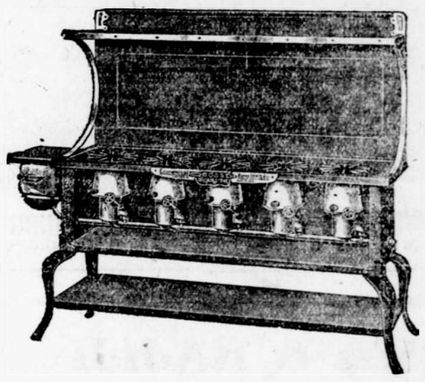
R. S. UNANI'S SPECIFIC.

This medicine is an invaluable specific. It allays burning in the urethra and cures long-standing cases of a well-known disease of that organ in three days. I invite the attention of those who require this sort of Medicine, to give me a trial and judge for themselves of the value of this Medicine. (Price—1 Rupee).

DR. REHMTOOLLA SULEMANJEE.
Corner of Grant Road, Play House,
Bombay.

BUY

BOSS STOVE.



SAVE TIME—SAVE MONEY.

COOKING A LUXURY.

PARTICULARS FROM

L. ROY SAMPAT,

NEW QUEEN'S ROAD, BOMBAY.
ELPHINSTON STREET, KARACHI.
No. 4, Kashmeer Gate, Delhi.

CONSUMPTION

MILLIONS OF GERMS KILLED 900,000

Die every year in India of Phthisis.

FAMOUS EXPERT FROM ENGLAND and another specialist hold a consultation.

After which the patient is placed under my treatment.

FIRST APPLICANT CURED FREE.

Apply Box No. 200, Advt. Dept.
"BOMBAY CHRONICLE."

Accounts of over 800 firms successfully represented by

INCOME TAX SPECIALISTS,

NAGINDAS AND MANEKLAL

F. L. A. A. (London), F. Inc. C.
21, CHURCH GATE STREET.
Telephone 7560.

A DELICIOUS FLAVOR

The secret

VANHELLER

A vanila flavouring cheaper than vanila but far superior to it.

1½ oz. bottle, As. 10.
5 „ „ Re. 1-8.

OF ALL DEALERS

Sole Agents:

KOTHARI SUTARIA & Co.
Hummum Street, Fort,
BOMBAY

TRY GENUINE YAKUTI

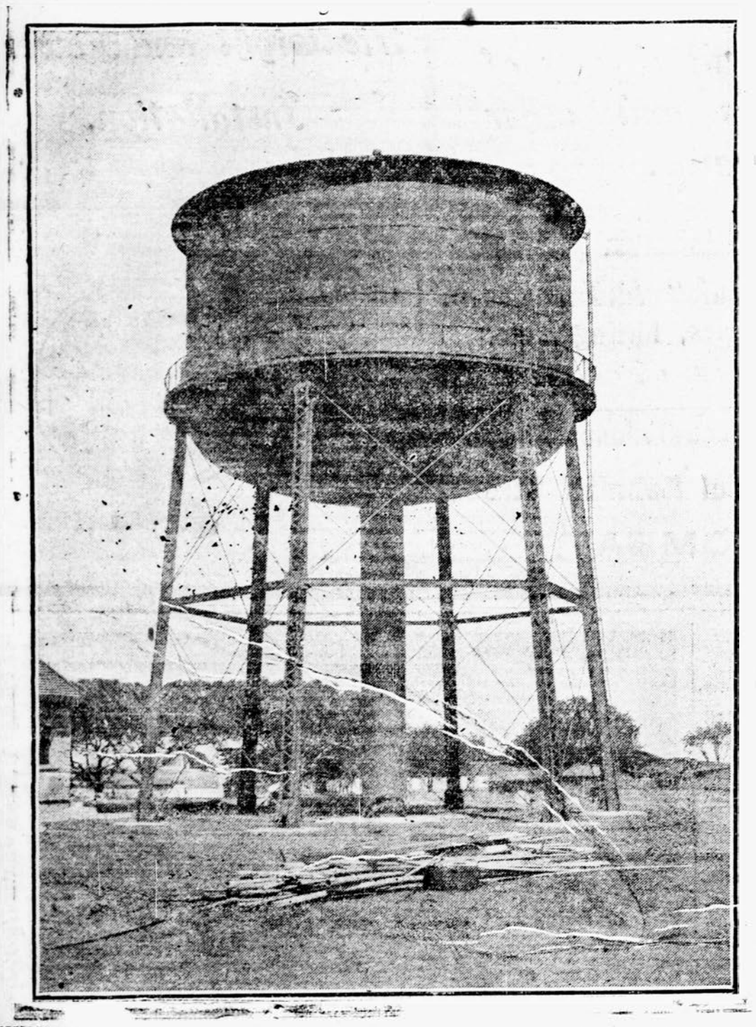
YAKUTONE

A powerful NERVE TONIC.
Price Rs. 10 for a tin of 50 pills.
YAKUTONE' Depot, RAJKOT.

Digitized by Departmental assessment from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

GARLICK

Constructional Engineers. *Bombay*



STEEL TANK

AND

TOWER

FOR

DEVANGERE WATER WORKS

150,000 Galls. 30 feet Tower.

MANUFACTURED

AND

ERECTED BY US

FOR

MYSORE STATE

WE CAN SUPPLY

STEEL FRAME BUILDINGS

BRIDGES, WELL CURBS,

STEEL AND CAST IRON TANKS

&c., &c.

GARLICK & Co.

Jacobs Circle

BOMBAY.

KURWA & KAJIJI

SHIPCHANDLERS, IRONMONGERS, AND CONTRACTORS,

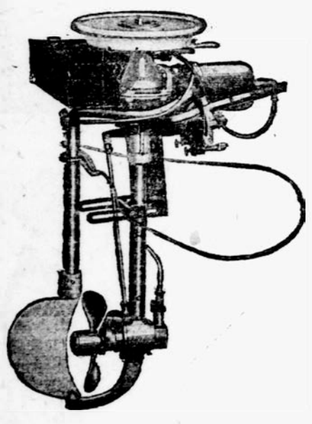
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN ENGINEERS', BUILDERS' AND CONTRACTORS' TOOLS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Enquiries and Correspondence Invited.

Office and Showroom:— **ABDUL REHMAN STREET, BOMBAY.**

WAREHOUSES—BALARAM STREET, GRANT ROAD, & 11-13-27-29, Dhunji Street near Mombadevi.

THE WATERMAN PORTO-MOTOR. Model C-16.—3-4 H. P.



INSTANTANEOUS—POSITIVE REVERSE!!

The Original Outboard or Porto Motor.

The First Detachable motor Ever Built.

Is still The First Detachable motor in the World in Flexibility of Control and Speed.

Specially Designed Reversing Propeller.

It is an Engine with a Thousand Speed with the same Perfect Control as an Automobile. Flywheel Magneto.

Automobile Float-feed Carburator.

It is a Perfect mechanism in every respect.

For Military.

FRESH STOCK

of Puttee Gaiters, Marching Boots, Sam Brown Belts and other varieties of leather goods.

SUTOR & Co.

Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

Agents:—The Western India Army Boot and Equipment Factory, Sion, BOMBAY.

TONNEAU LEVER WATCH

SILVER CASE Rs. 30

Radium Dial Rs. 5 extra.

KASANJI DAYALJI DESAI

Watch & Clock Dealer

144, Abdool Rehman Street, BOMBAY.

SNOW

REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

For Your Best Ice Cream

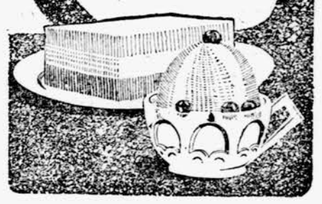
Snow is a purely vegetable product, used for making Ice Cream smoother and firmer. Its use tends to prevent the formation of icy crystals in the Ice Cream. It has also the property of thickening milk and cream and causing them to beat up more readily.

OF ALL DEALERS

Sole Agents:

KOTHARI SUTARIA & Co.,

HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.



'DRILL" "DRILL"

DRILL

High Grade American Double Woven Mantles for Gas, Kitson, Washington and such other lamps.

Renowned for Brilliancy and Durability.

Sample at Ans. 6.

—o—

SOLE IMPORTERS

The London Eastern and American Trading Co.,

HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY

JABAKUSUM TAILA.

The grilling heat he sleepless night the headache ar unbearable. U e JABAKUSUM TAILA. It will cool your brain and in uce sound sleep. The fragrance of Jaba usum Taila is soothing and refreshing.

1 Phial Re. 1, V.P.P. Rs. 1-5.
3 Phials Rs. 2-4 V.P.P. Rs. 2-11.
1 Doz Phials Rs. 8-12 V.P.P. Rs. 10.

C. K. SEN & Co., Ltd.

29, COLUTOLA STREET, CALCUTTA

Consulting Physician:—

KAVI RAJ UPENDRA NATHSEN

DO YOU USE

ORIENTAL SOAPS

THE BEST

FOR ECONOMY

AND

COMPLEXION

FACTORY:

GOABAGAN, CALCUTTA.

OUR HATED ENEMY!

Disease can be conquered by *Borolin*,

Mr. S. O. RADFORD says:—

"One good dose of Borolin cured my wife of a bad attack of influenza. We (Natal Govt. School) have over 50 boarders here, and for colds and chest complaints we have not found anything to equal Borolin."

Rs. 1/4 per bottle of all chemists or direct from Borolin Impost. Depot, 298, Bazar Road, Bandra, (Bombay).

Will buy you a genuine English made Cycle

Rs. 100 BRITANNIC

about which a rider says as under:—Please note that this party even to-day is using the machine though more than six years in constant use. It must be understood that it is an English made machine and not any cheap machine under fictitious name.

Dear Sirs, Bombay, 20th February, 1915

Allow me to write you how pleased I am with the Britannic bicycle which I bought of you in 1911 and is in no way worst off. I have used it every day whether it rained or was dry and I am really pleased with the machine. I could not find words to express my pleasure, but looking to the price, the machine seems to be far cheaper than any one on the market.

Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) J. S. B.

Now read the following specification which will explain all.

Size of Frame—22" 24" and 26" Gent's.
Wheels—28" X 1¼ with plated rim built with English made ball bearing Hubs and spokes.
Handle bar—Upturned with celluloid grip.
Brakes—Front and back powerful roller levers acting on wheels.
G —72" to Gent's or to order.
P ls—Rubber to Gent's.
M guard—Detachable steel, lined to match the front with extention.
Fr Wheel—Ball bearing frictionless

Tyres—Buccaneers made and guaranteed for 12 months by the Palmer Tyre Ld. London.
Saddle—Comfortable 3 coil springs with best English leather.
Tool bag—With spanner and oil can.
Pump—Nickel plated brass.
Lamp—Gas or oil.
Bell—Large sounding of good quality.
Finish—Superior enamelled black, attractively lined in colours.

Price Rs. 100. nett cash or V.P.P. subject to no Discount or Commission.

Whilst ordering, please mention the correct size, also send money order or postal order of Rs. 20 with the order. Packing in a crate ready to ride will cost Rs. 5 extra.

Send for a copy of our money-saving list post free.

WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR CO.

Church Gate, BOMBAY. East Street, POONA.

Just Unpacked

Wright's Coal Tar Soap.

PRICES MODERATE.

Bombay Perfumery Mart.

Hornby Road, Fort,

IS Permanent Happiness Secure Prosperity ... and Abiding Peace ..... A FOOLISH DREAM? **No.**

Every one of these can be a reality by going through "A GUIDE TO HEALTH."
It can be had free from

Vaidya Shastri MANISHANKER GOVINDJI,

ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY.

Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

Cadbury's Chocolates

JUST ARRIVED.

King George, King Edward, Imperial, Tudor, Selected, Milk Chocolate, Nut Chocolate, Chocolate de Luxe, Tropical Melcato, Chocolate in tins, in packets, in tablets, in boxes, etc., etc.

Mongini Brothers,

62, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

Free! ***Free!*** ***Free***

New year's beautiful Coloured Wall-Calendar Free.

Treatise on Plague—Price cloth As. 8, Paper Cover As. 4, Postage 1 to 3 copies As. 2.

Specific for Scorpion Sting—It removes the poison and relieves the pain instantaneously. Price As. 8, Postage 1 to 3 phials As. 3.

(1) Specific for Sun Rays and Hot wind—A single dose cures fever, thirst, headache and restlessness due to sun rays and hot wind. Price As. 8. Postage 1 to 3 phials As. 5. (2) Guard against Sun rays and hot wind. It is sweet, pleasant and the best cooler. Price Re. 1. Postage 1 to 3 phials As. 8.

Pransanjibani—This medicine cures almost all serts of fevers in one day. Price Re. 1; Postage 1 to 3 phials As. 10.

GUARANTEED CURE for Epilepsy, Hysteria, Paralysis, Insanity, Leprosy, Asthma, Piles, Pthysis, Diabetes and Sinus, etc., etc.

Full particulars are sent free on application. Write for free large Catalogues.

RAJVAID SRI BAMANDASJI KAVIRAJ.

Tele—"RAJVAID," Calcutta. *Head Office:*—152, Harison Road, CALCUTTA.

Printed and published by JOHN F. TITUS, for the Indian Newspaper Company, Ltd., at the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" Press, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.